

Leatherneck

JULY 1956

MAGAZINE OF THE MARINES

30c

**TEST UNIT
ONE**

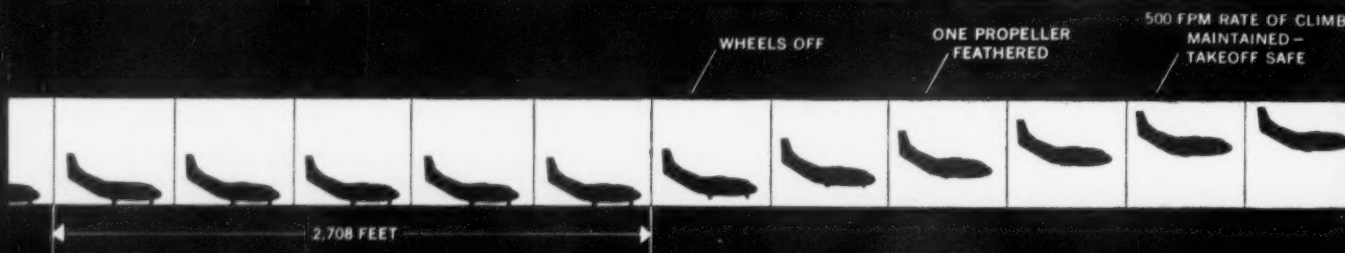
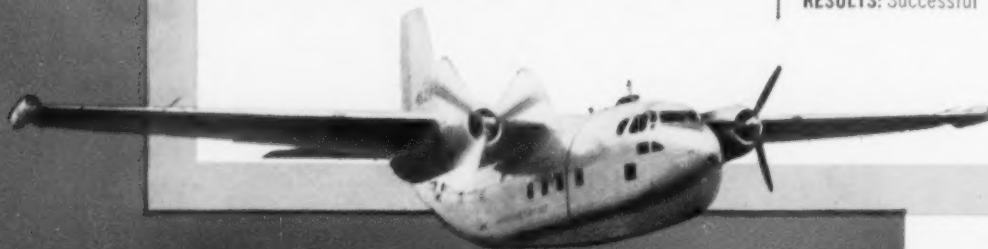


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Naval Gun Factory
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THIS MONTH'S COVER

In preparation for the 180th Anniversary this July 4th of the signing of the Declaration of Independence, five Marines visited the Statue of Liberty, America's symbol of freedom. Viewing the New York skyline from the crown of "Miss Liberty" are Capt. C. J. Gilroy, Jr., TSgt. E. J. Connaughton, TSgt. P. T. Shiron, SSgt. A. Zeeb, and Sgt. Nancy Stalnaker. The photo, by SSgt. W. W. Neel, *Leatherneck* Staff Photographer, was taken from a Coast Guard helicopter.

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Edited by MSgt. Donald F. Ball

RESERVE TO REGULAR

Dear Sir:

I am a Pfc in the Marine Reserve. If I get 72 meetings and two Summer camp periods in, will I have to go through boot camp should I enlist in the Regular Marine Corps?

Will I hold the same rank and service number I now have?

Should I have to go through boot camp, would I have the 10 weeks training the other recruits have, considering my prior Reserve training?

Pfc Ed Griffith
113 S. Pine

York, Pa.

● Division of Reserve, HQMC, gave us the following information: "Marine Corps General Order 170 provides that a person enlisting in the Regular Marine Corps will require recruit training unless he has attended at least 72 drills as a member of an Organized Marine Corps Reserve Unit and two periods of annual field training.

"MCGO 170 further provides that "... a member of the Organized Marine Corps Reserve may be reappointed to the grade and date of rank, not above pay grade E-4 (except in certain cases which do not apply to Griffith), held as a member of the Organized Marine Corps Reserve, upon enlistment or reenlistment in the Regular Marine Corps for a minimum period of three years, subject to the following conditions:

"a. Service in the Organized Marine Corps Reserve must have been continuous for a minimum period of six months for personnel with no previous active service in the Marine Corps or Marine Corps Reserve, other than active duty for training.

"A service number, once assigned, remains with the man throughout his career as an enlisted man though his service be active or inactive.

"In the event Griffith enlisted in the

Regular Marine Corps and desired to attend Recruit Training, he would receive the same instruction as other persons attending at that time."—Ed.

DIT DAT DIT

Dear Sir:

I am an active member of the Military Affiliate Radio System (MARS) and would like some information concerning Marine Corps policies concerning the shipment of professional equipment.

Recently I received a memorandum from Headquarters, Far East Air Forces, which quoted this extract from AFMTP-TD-1B2 35678. "Individually owned or government owned MARS equipment in possession of members may be shipped as professional equipment with household goods allowances. No authorization for shipment for members without household goods weight allowances."

1. Does the Marine Corps have the same regulations as the Air Force in this matter?

2. I am authorized household goods shipment allowance. However, my family is now in California and I am in Korea. Am I allowed to ship from Korea at government expense upon my rotation to CONUS?

3. Does the weight of this equipment subtract from household weight limit?

4. What is considered individually owned MARS equipment? I have constructed several pieces of equipment with parts from salvaged government equipment and commercially bought parts combined. May I ship this?

5. If I am allowed to ship this equipment, where do I apply for shipment and what regulation do I use as reference?

Presently I'm the operator of MARS station A13AK licensed to MAG-12 First Marine Aircraft Wing. My license is FE3CX. Since I may leave here at

any time, I'd like to get these questions straightened out, both for myself and others in the Corps who are MARS members.

SSgt. Elvis D. Felder
MASS-2

First Marine Aircraft Wing, FMF,
c/o FPO, San Francisco, Calif.

● The Marine Corps' Assistant Transportation Officer answered your questions as follows:

"1. Yes.

2. Yes, you are allowed to ship HAM equipment.

3. No.

4. The equipment you list would be considered individually owned equipment and may be shipped.

"5. Apply to the local shipping officer for shipment and use as reference, Chapter 8, Joint Travel Regulations.

"Application, Standard Form 116, should be properly executed and furnished the shipping officer, together with applicable change of station orders and a certificate signed by the owner stating he is a HAM operator. He should also furnish a certificate signed by his commanding officer to the effect that such equipment could, if needed, be used in the performance of duties."

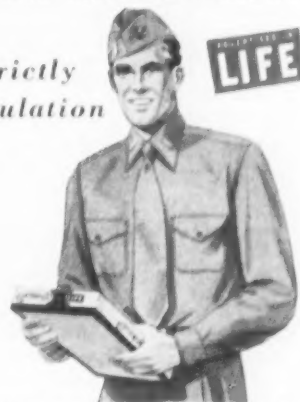
—Ed.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 6)

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by Albert Dorne
Famous Illustrator

If you like to draw—America's 12 Most Famous Artists are looking for you. We want to test your art talent!

Too many people miss a wonderful career in art—simply because they don't think they have talent. But my colleagues and I have helped thousands of people get started. Like these—

Three years ago Don Smith knew nothing about art—even doubted he had talent. Today, he is an illustrator with a leading advertising agency in New Orleans—and has a future as big as he wants to make it.

Harriet Kuzniowski was bored with an "ordinary" job when she sent for our talent test. Encouraged by us—she started to study nights, at home. Soon she was offered a job as a fashion artist. A year later, she became assistant art director of an important studio turning out glamorous fashion illustrations.

Pipe-fitter to Artist

John Buskett was a pipe-fitter's helper with a gas company—until he did something about his urge to draw. Now he's an artist in the advertising department of the same company. At a big increase in pay!

A great grandmother in Ohio decided to study painting in her spare time. Recently, she had her first "show"—where she sold thirty-two water colors and five oil paintings.

A salesgirl in West Virginia who liked to draw got a job as an artist, later became advertising manager of the best store in Charleston.

Free Art Talent Test

How about you? Wouldn't you like to find out if you have the talent for a fascinating

money-making art career (part time or full time)? We'll be glad to send you our remarkably revealing 8-page talent test. Thousands of people formerly paid \$1 for this test. But now we'll send it to you free—if you sincerely like to draw. No obligation to you. Simply mail the coupon provided below.

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City, Zone, State _____



Behind the Lines ...

ONE HUNDRED and fifty-six years ago Marine Sergeant Jonathan Meredith marched a 12-man detail to the site which had been chosen for the Washington Navy Yard. Construction was begun and the detachment guarded the stockpiles of valuable building materials. Except for a period during the War of 1812, Marines have been there ever since.

Originally the Yard built and outfitted men-of-war, but by 1886 it had made the conversion to an ordnance factory. Pioneer research on all types of nautical armament, from small pistols to large naval rifles, has marked the history of the Yard.

In the early days, around 1847, a Navy Lieutenant, John A. Dahlgren, was assigned to the Yard for ordnance and equipment duty. Dahlgren had a devoted interest in all phases of naval ordnance, and supervised tests of an invention by John Prentiss to improve the accuracy of smoothbore cannon by holding the muzzle in its originally sighted position. He carried on extensive experiments with ranges of naval guns and tested an invention by a Major Laidly which had been devised to make shells burst at the moment of impact.

Dahlgren was Commandant of the Yard when the duel between the *Monitor* and the *Merrimac* took place in 1862. After the *Monitor's* supremacy over the rebel ship had been proved, the "little cheesebox on a raft" was returned to the Washington Navy Yard for repairs.

During the First World War, the Yard established new prominence with the manufacture of the five 14-inch naval gun batteries which contributed heavily to the defeat of the Boche. These guns were superior to any Allied weapon and, at that time, represented one of the Navy's greatest achievements. Each gun weighed 96 tons and had a maximum range of 52,000 yards or approximately 26 miles. French engineers had refused the huge weapons passage over French railroads, but when they saw the big guns in action, they changed their minds. Later, the Armistice was signed on the spot from which one of the formidable weapons had been fired.

Today, the Naval Gun Factory, as it is familiarly known, is one of the

largest naval armament plants in the world. In addition, personnel of its Marine Barracks perform interior guard duty for eight naval institutions in the immediate and nearby Washington area. On pages 44 to 49, Master Sergeant Woody Jones, *Leatherneck* staff writer, describes this post of the Corps. The photos are by Technical Sergeant Chuck Tyler.



Neel

This month's cover was shot from a hovering helicopter by Staff Sergeant Woodrow Neel, *Leatherneck* staff photographer. We believe that some of our shutter-bug readers might be interested in the technical details. Unlike most photographers who immediately plunge into a two-hour lecture when asked a simple question about a picture, SSgt. Neel stated briefly, "Took it with a 4/5 Speed Graphic on a sunny day using Ektachrome film. Exposure was 1/100 second at F/6.3."

Everyone is interested in money—and that will be the subject of next month's Bulletin Board. We've had so many requests for copies of the pay scale that we've decided to run a complete chart, including all the monetary and other benefits a Marine gets when he reenlists, his quarters allowances, retirement benefits, and lots of other similar dope. The double-page spread should be a clip-and-save item for every Marine.

Karl A. Simon
MANAGING EDITOR

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there's
Budweiser



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a Little Better...

ANHEUSER-BUSCH, INC.
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SOUND OFF

[continued from page 3]

MT REUNION

Dear Sir:

Company "C", 1st Corps Motor Transport, from World War II days, is holding their fifth annual reunion during the second weekend of August in Chicago.

We'd like to hear from former members of the outfit in order to complete our mailing list and to send reunion dope to them.

Mr. "Scotty" Pickering
364 Holton Road

La Porte, Ind.

● Pardon the pun but it seems to us that your reunion should really be a "free-wheeling" affair.—Ed.

WRITER'S CRAMP

Dear Sir:

A few months ago I wrote to "Mail Call," trying to find a buddy. Somehow things got mixed up and I have been receiving letters from girls all over the country.

This is causing me quite a bit of trouble with my wife who saw the piece and is quite provoked at the whole thing.

So I would appreciate it if you could straighten things out.

Pfc Charles J. Behler
MABS 32, MAB 32

Cherry Point, N. C.

● The girls made a mistake; our column is entitled "Mail Call"—not "Male Call."—Ed.

ONE FOR THE ROAD

Dear Sir:

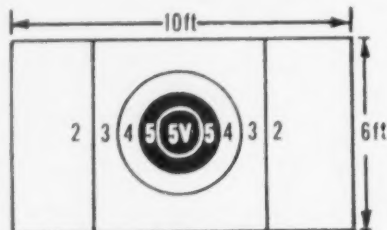
The Marine Corps has a good reputation for its schools, yet in the Road Machinery Courses with which I am particularly concerned, there are no Training Manuals available.

All courses have textbooks furnished by the companies which manufacture the equipment, but often these are inadequate. It would help the schools if they were supplied Training Manuals which would cover the subject more thoroughly.

Pfc Edward B. Cox
Camp Knox Trailer Park
Camp Lejeune, N. C.

● G-4, HQMC, tells us that "During

Calendar Year 1956, the Marine Corps Institute will publish for the first time a course designed for Road Machinery Operators. Special texts, as recommended in Pfc Cox's letter will be published for use in this course."—Ed.



'C' TARGET

TARGETS!!!!

Dear Sir:

Are there any 1000-yard rifle ranges in the Marine Corps now? I know there used to be, and I have fired on them, but some former Marines say no, and that if there were, we would have had to use 'scopes.

What were the size of the targets and the scoring rings?

Your reply will settle once and for all a running argument I've been having for the past 10 years.

Mr. Patrick D. Reardon
8701 Birchdale Ave.,

Cleveland 6, Ohio

● A search of the records by the Marksmanship Unit, G-3, HQMC, discloses the following:

"Practically every major Marine Corps Rifle range has a 1000-yard firing line.

"When the Marine Corps Rifle Team practices prior to its participation in the annual National Matches at Camp Perry, Ohio, members of the team fire at the "C" Target at 1000 yards with the M-70 Winchester rifles with and without telescopes, depending upon which match they intend to fire in at the National Matches. Certain matches permit only the metallic sight at 1000 yards while others permit the use of a telescope.

"Up until 1941, the regular course of fire in all Marine Corps competitions included a stage of 20 shots at 1000 yards. Only the metallic sight was permitted.

"When firing the 1000-yard practice, the "C" target is used. The target frame is 6 feet high and 10 feet wide. The bull's-eye is 36 inches in diameter with a 20-inch 5V ring. The four ring is 54 inches in diameter and the three scoring area is the six-foot x six-foot area in the center of this target frame, excluding, of course, the four and five rings. The two scoring area is the two strips which are two feet wide on either side of the target frame."—Ed.

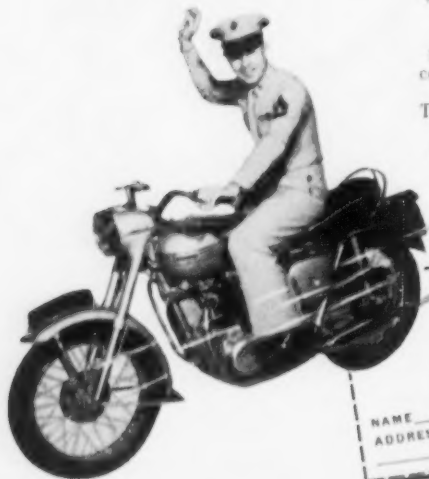
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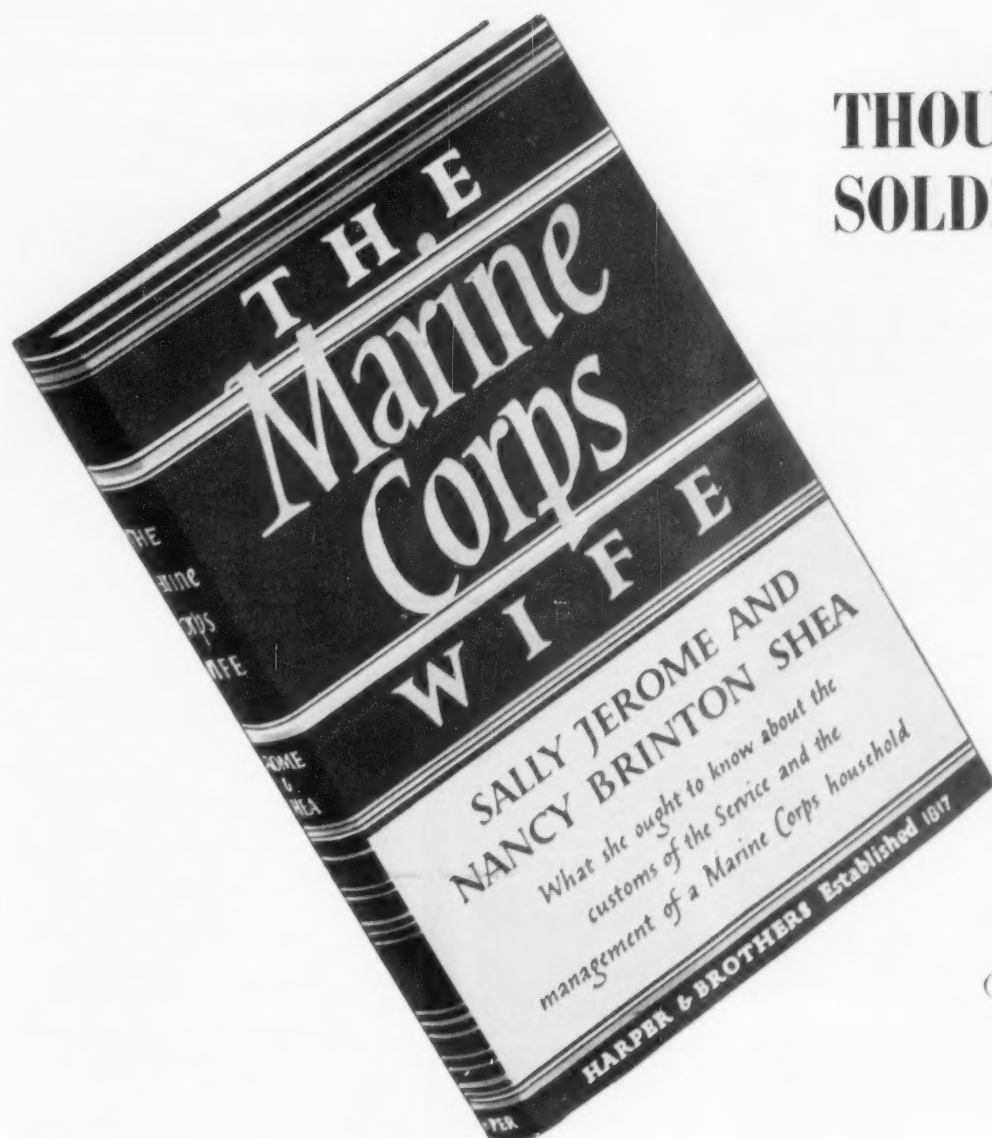
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ROCKETTS, vertical envelopment and Dacron; the Corps is almost awash in a deluge of improvements. In fact, there is an unfounded rumor that at the Cherry Point air station a master sergeant went to the PX to buy the latest *Space Bunny Fissionable Comics*, but before he could pay the clerk, a lad from the G-3 office rushed up and stamped "obsolete" on the cover.

Even the language of the Corps is being overhauled. There was a time when one Marine would ask another if he was going to "ship over". Generally, they both understood each other, except if artillery was firing or it was chow time. But times change; "ship over" is strictly in the relic class, passe as legging laces.

The smart Marine of today approaches his first sergeant and says, in rolling accents, "as weel be sune as syne." Anybody can see this is much, much better than saying "I wanta ship over."

It is a wonderful device for saving time too. Because, when you say "as weel be sune as syne" to a hep first sergeant, he knows that you:

- * Want to reenlist
- * Are literate (in keeping with the provisos of Marine Corps Order 1910.2A)
- * Read the bulletin board (like a good Marine)
- * Have compared the advantages of life as a U. S. Marine with civilian occupations for which your education and experience qualify you.

As *weel be sune as syne* happens to be an old Scottish saying meaning, "As well now as later." Should you prefer your Scotch in potions instead of proverbs, there are expressions in Chinese, Italian and Pennsylvania Dutch you can use on the first soldier. Check the bulletin board and take your pick.

The new way of saying "ship over" is part of a campaign for reenlistments worked out at Marine Corps headquar-

ters by the Reenlistment Section, Recruiting Aids Section and the J. Walter Thompson Co., "Yankees" of the advertising agency league. This combination has worked up a series of posters with ethnic, psychological and intellectual appeal. The placards are lightly humorous too. Each of the sharply colored posters in the series features a proverb of a particular nationality and shows a smiling member of that group. Then a thumb-sized Marine in the lower left corner fits the proverb to the reenlistment situation. It goes like this:

"He that has grown to wisdom does not hurry!" (an old Italian proverb)

The little Marine converts this to, "The wise Marine evaluates all the benefits he enjoys now and in the future (good friends, security, travel, excellent retirement pay) and compares them with what his education and experience qualify him for 'on the outside.' The wise Marine is never in a hurry to give up a good thing—a wise Marine is a career Marine."

There are four posters in the current series. They will appear on bulletin boards in rotation. In the works at present is a Polish proverb to join those already in print, more will follow.

It's the new, new Marine Corps, all right. No more chanting "reenlist" in bulletins, memorandums and orders. To get something done right, an ethnic, psychological and intellectual appeal is used. One thing for sure, it reads better, there's food for thought and it is done with a smile. So, "Semper Fi" (an old Marine Corps proverb meaning—ship over).

MSgt. Robert W. Tallent

SOUND OFF

[continued from page 6]

DATE OF RANK

Dear Sir:

Would like some information regarding my date of rank. I first enlisted on April 5, 1950, and made Pfc on June 26, 1950. I was discharged March 25, 1954, as a corporal with an October 1, 1953, date of rank.

I enlisted in the Reserve as a corporal, spent one year as an Active Reservist and was then transferred to Class IIIb. I reenlisted in the Regular Marine Corps as a Pfc last November. The recruiting officer where I enlisted set my date of rank for Pfc as June 26, 1950. Is that correct?

Pfc Gene R. Smith
MB 119, T. I.,

San Francisco, Calif.

● Promotion Branch, HQMC, says that your date of rank is June 26, 1950, the latest previously acquired date of rank held in the grade to which you were reappointed.—Ed.



MARINES IN N. AFRICA

Dear Sir:

I've been reading a book called *Here Is Your War*, which was written by Ernie Pyle. It's the story of the North African campaign.

In the book is mentioned a Lieutenant Colonel Louis Plain of the U. S. Marine Corps. I have read a lot about the Marines in World War II, but I have never read about the Marines in North Africa.

To what extent did they participate in this campaign?

Roy Hunter,
117 W. Jean,

Tampa, Fla.

● Historical Section, HQMC, states that, "Although there were no Marine units involved in the Allied landings in North Africa in 1942, there were a few Marines (about 30) who participated

in the operation. Their activities are covered in general in Samuel E. Morison's *Operations in North African Waters*, October, 1942 - June, 1943 (Boston: Little, Brown, 1947), pages 222-238, and more specifically in F.O. Cooke's article, "They Took Thirty Marines," in the July, 1943, *Leatherneck*.

"Lieutenant Colonel Louis C. Plain, mentioned on page 73 of Pyle's *Here Is Your War*, was second in command of the U. S. Naval Advance Party in the assault, on Arzeu, November 8, 1942, and was awarded a Letter of Commendation for his service at that time.

"In addition, all U. S. battleships, aircraft carriers and cruisers carried Marine detachments. Many naval staffs also included at least one or more Marine officers."—Ed.

C.B. REUNION

Dear Sir:

The 19th C.B., which was known as the 3rd Battalion, Seventeenth Marines while we were serving with the First Marine Division during World War II, will hold its reunion this year on September 21, 22 and 23 at Hotel Statler.

I wonder if you'd put this notice in *Leatherneck* as I know a lot of the old shipmates are avid readers of the magazine.

Looking forward to seeing you at the First Marine Division reunion this August 3, 4 and 5 at the Astor here in New York.

Herbert A. McCallen,
655 East 14th St.,

New York 9, N. Y.

● We're happy to publish your notice, Mr. McCallen.—Ed.

TURN PAGE

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Ring size: Cut narrow strip of paper so that ends meet snugly around your finger. Mail with order.



SOUND OFF (cont.)

MEAN AVERAGE

Dear Sir:

Are average marks transcribed from the old Service Record Book to the new upon reenlistment in the grade performed for the purpose of computing a composite score?

I became eligible for promotion during June, 1955, at which time there were no marks to compute a composite score with. My superiors recommended marks for this purpose. These marks were by no means close to the average marks given me as a corporal in my old Service Record Book.

The average marks in the old SRB would have given me a promotion in October, 1955, but due to the recommended marks, I wasn't promoted until December, 1955.

Is there any way of getting my date of rank adjusted? It is my intention to stay in the Marine Corps and this date of rank would affect the time I must remain in grade before becoming eligible to be tested for the next higher grade.

Sgt. Bobby D. Graves,
 Marine Barracks, USNB,
 Charleston, S. C.

● Promotion Branch, HQMC, gave us the following information:

"Conduct and proficiency marks from the previous enlistments are not entered in the current SRB.

MCGO No. 1418.1, para 177.1 (a) states 'PROFICIENCY MARK—The mark to be used is the average of all proficiency marks assigned prior to the first day of the primary cycle of each promotion period but subsequent to the last promotion, reduction, or last enlistment (whichever is latest). In the absence of such marks, a mark will be assigned by the commanding officer for use in the composite score, however, it will not be entered in the SRB. A proficiency marking assigned for use solely in the composite score will be made in accordance with the standards for proficiency marking and will be determined through interview, observation, examination, marks received in lower grade, or any combination of these methods. In arriving at the average proficiency mark, the computation will be carried out to the second decimal place, but will be rounded off to the nearest tenth (e.g., an average proficiency mark of 4.65 will be expressed as 4.7; an average mark of 3.62 will be expressed 3.6).'

"This same procedure described in Sgt. Grave's letter is in compliance with this directive. Therefore, he is not entitled to an adjustment of his rank for seniority purposes."—Ed.



Leatherneck receives many letters requesting information concerning members of the Marine Corps, and other branches of the service. Condensations of these letters are published in this column as a service to our readers.

To avoid errors, all names and addresses must be printed or typed.

Sgt. Duke V. Stone, Recruit Special Instructors, Schools Co., H&S Bn., Parris Island, S. C., to hear from Corp. Peter A. DE LUCA of Boston, Mass., who served with him in G Co., 3rd Bn., Fifth Marines in Korea during 1952.

Joseph S. Kies, 55 Westwood Drive, R.R. #2, Goshen, Ind., to hear from former Marine Percival CROW, from Iowa, who served in the South Pacific during World War II.

Mrs. Harold W. Penfield, 606 Brighton Ave., Reading, Penna., to hear from Sgt. George S. JUDAH, of Little Rock, Ark., regarding information for compiling a genealogy.

Charles E. Welty, R.R. #1, Galesburg, Ill., to hear from Sgts. Richard J. GALE, and Jack C. McCALLISTER, who were stationed at Cherry Point, N. C., prior to their transfer overseas.

SSgt. Donald E. Austin, MCRS, Post Office Bldg., South Bend 3, Ind., to hear from Sgt. Tommy GILCHRIST, or anyone knowing his whereabouts.

Jean and Bill Kennedy, 441 E. Commonwealth, Apt. B., Fullerton, Calif., to hear from TSgt. Ralph R. REICHENBACK, who served in Korea from May, 1954, to July, 1955, or from anyone knowing his whereabouts.

Former Marine C. D. Woodyard, 5035 Joyce Lane, Del Paso Heights, Calif., to hear from Sgt. James E. HORSE, Rock Island, Ill., or anyone who served in 3rd Plt., I Co., 3rd Bn., Fifth Marines, First Marine Division from December, 1952, to February, 1954.

Mr. C. D. Bailey, 102 Michigan Ave., Danville, Ill., father of Major Kenneth D. BAILEY of the First Raiders, to hear from any of Major BAILEY'S friends.

Major BAILEY was killed in action at Guadalcanal in September, 1942, was posthumously awarded the Medal of Honor, and the USS DD 713 Destroyer was named in his honor.

Miss Charlene Baxmann, 2991 Garland Ave., Detroit 14, Mich., to hear from Corp. James E. WILSON, whose last known address was Hawaii.

SSgt. Russell G. Bentson, MACS-9, MACG-3, MCAF, Santa Ana, Calif., to hear from TSgt. Henry J. MAYNARD.

SSgt. L. A. Cheeseman, H&MS-12, MAG-12, First Marine Aircraft Wing, FPO, San Francisco, Calif., to hear from his brother, Pvt. James R. CHEESEMAN, whose last known address was Quantico, Va., or from anyone knowing his present address.

Former Marine Gerald Nelson, 4112 60 St., Kenosha, Wis., to hear from Pvt. Billy Jean PARROT, whose last known address was Camp Pendleton, Calif.

Mr. James F. Ellis, 2861 Kana-wha Terrace, St. Albans, W. Va., to hear from MSgt. Julian H. MYRICK whose last known address was 7th Tank Bn., Camp Pendleton, Calif., or anyone knowing his whereabouts.

END

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KIWI Shoe Polish

The Old Gunny Says...

"**Y**OU MEN probably know that in most of our training problems when we attack an enemy position we usually have some terrain with a covered avenue of approach. Or sometimes we have ample room to maneuver around to the enemy flanks or rear. Well, it ain't always that way in combat. Sometimes your platoon or company zone of action is on fairly open terrain with not much cover or concealment. Sometimes you don't have much room for wide maneuvers around the flanks 'cause you got 'friendlies' moving along on each side of you, and you gotta stay in your own zone. Often you just can't get close to the enemy position without crossing some open ground.

"Now usually in this situation we call on air and artillery or naval gunfire to keep the enemy pinned down until we can close up to assault distance. But this ain't so easy. We've found that no matter how closely we follow our prep fires, the enemy can usually tell when they lift, then he comes outta his holes and shelters and begins to cut down the attackers with close range fires.

"What we gotta do is keep up the fire during this phase of the attack. Even though support fires lift, we gotta maintain fire superiority. If the fire breaks down, the advancing line of troops will get mowed down by the defenders.

"Well, what can we do to insure that our fire superiority during an attack is maintained? How can we keep up continuous fire that will pin him down until we're in on top of him? One good effective way is to use 'marching fire'—or long range assault fire. We'll call it marching fire.

"Marching fire consists of a skirmish line of rifles, BARs and LMGs opening fires at up to 500 or 600 yards in open country—before the support fires are lifted. The line advances toward the objective, firing at medium rates every few steps. Fires are directed at the

objective and not just at visible targets. Each man directs shots at all the covered positions he is approaching where an enemy might be concealed. The fire and the advance are continuous right up to close assault distance.

"The effect of marching fire is both psychological and physical. The incoming small arms fire will keep the enemy heads down after our heavy support fires cease. Our own people feel much more confident moving forward and firing than they do just walking that last couple of hundred yards and waiting for the enemy final protective fires to hit them.

"Some additional ideas to consider in using marching fire effectively:

"Use tanks to accompany the firing line whenever possible. If enemy anti-personnel mines are present, have the tanks lead the infantry by 50 yards to detonate the mines.

"The faster the line closes in on the objective, the more effective the attack.


"Use LMGs firing from the hip with two-man crews. One man carries and feeds ammo belts. This has gotta be practiced.

"Employ a good prep fire on the objective. Beat the enemy down and then start the marching fire before he gets up. Use smoke to blind him.

"Carry extra bandoleers to keep up the fire power. Ammo will not be wasted if the assault is pushed forward rapidly.

"Well, these are some ideas on a technique of attack that has worked well in both WWII and in Korea. You gotta keep up the fire power throughout an attack. Any alert enemy will be ready for you if you don't keep him pinned down after your support fires lift. Don't wait for distinct targets. Move forward and fire wherever you think the enemy may be. Keep moving—and shooting. Use marching assault fire and you'll be surprised at the speed of your advance over those last difficult yards before your objective."



1. The magazine capacity of the .45 caliber pistol is _____ rounds.
 - a. 5
 - b. 6
 - c. 7
2. The magazine capacity of the BAR is _____ rounds.
 - a. 15
 - b. 20
 - c. 25
3. "To give the alarm in case of fire or disorder," is the _____ General Order.
 - a. 4th
 - b. 7th
 - c. 8th
4. General Order _____ outlines the proper instructions for a sentry to quit his post.
 - a. 5
 - b. 6
 - c. 9
5. The following map reading symbol  designates:
 - a. anti-tank ditch
 - b. roadblock
 - c. booby trap
6. The President of the National Security Council is:
 - a. Secretary of Defense
 - b. Secretary of the Navy
 - c. President of the U. S.
7. The lowest authority that may reduce a sergeant to private is:
 - a. Special Court-martial
 - b. Summary Court-martial
 - c. Non-judicial punishment (office hours)
8. Oiled or greased ammunition should not be used because it may:
 - a. slip out of your hand
 - b. dangerously increase chamber pressure
 - c. clog the barrel
9. The heaviest grenade used by the Corps (weight: two pounds) is:
 - a. incendiary
 - b. smoke
 - c. fragmentation
10. A bangalore torpedo is used primarily to:
 - a. booby trap
 - b. cut wire entanglements
 - c. stop tanks

See answers on page 65. Score 10 points for each correct answer; 10 to 30 points Fair; 40 to 60 Good; 70 to 80 Excellent; 90 to 100 Outstanding

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get quick shaves...
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REGULAR ... for men with average combination of skin and beard.

HEAVY ... for men who like the heft and feel of a heavier razor.

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SOUND OFF

[continued from page 10]

MOURNING STREAMERS

Dear Sir:

Would it be proper for the American Flag of a V. F. W. Color Guard to bear mourning black streamers during a Memorial Day Parade? What is the law regarding this?

Mr. Edward Henry
Martinsburg, Pa.

● Decorations and Medals Branch, HQMC, tells us: "This Headquarters has no jurisdiction over the flag used by the Veterans of Foreign Wars. However, the regulations governing the use of the flag by the Naval Service as pertains to mourning streamers is as follows:

'Flags carried by troops will not be half-staffed, nor will any such flag be

placed in mourning unless ordered by the Secretary of the Navy. When so ordered, two streamers of black crepe seven feet long and about 12 inches wide will be attached to the staff below the ornament of the National and organizational color and standard.'

"Public Law 829-77th Congress, Section 3 (m), approved June 22, 1942, pertains to the use and display of the United States Flag, and reads in part as follows:

'Crepe streamers may be affixed to spearheads or flagstaves in a parade only by order of the President of the United States.'—Ed.

DISTINGUISHED

Dear Sir:

How many Marine officers have earned the Distinguished Pistol Shot Medal while holding the rank of second lieutenant?

We have arguments about it here, some saying that Lieutenant Colonel Walter R. Walsh became distinguished with the pistol while a second lieu-

tenant. I maintain he earned that award before he ever entered the Marine Corps while still serving in the National Guard.

Also, could you tell me how many Marines have earned both the Distinguished Pistol Shot Award and the Distinguished Rifle Shot Award in one year of competitive shooting?

1st Lieut. Charles P. Coleman
Regimental Guard
2nd Mar., SubUnit #2,
Second Marine Division, FMF
Camp Lejeune, N. C.

● Marksmanship Unit, G-3, HQMC, furnished the following information in answer to your questions.

"Lieutenant Coleman appears to be the only Marine officer to have earned a Distinguished Pistol Badge while a second lieutenant. This he accomplished during the 1950 competition-in-arms program.

"Lieutenant Colonel Walsh distinguished himself with both the rifle and pistol in 1935 while serving in the Infantry Reserve, U. S. Army.

"Technical Sergeant John G. Jones appears to be the only Marine to have distinguished himself with the rifle and pistol in one year (1931) of competitive shooting."—Ed.



RETIREMENT COMPUTATION

Dear Sir:

I would like an interpretation of the Warrant Officer Retirement Bill, specifically that portion which reads "Pay will be 2½% of the basic pay receiving at time of retirement multiplied by the number of years creditable in the computation of basic pay, not to exceed 75%.

I have 22 years active Marine Corps service and four years in the Pennsylvania National Guard. The disbursing manual says that all this service is creditable in the computation of basic pay.

Now, will I receive 2½% x \$404.60 x 26 or 2½% x \$404.60 x 22? Will I receive 75% upon completion of four more years service?

CWO A. Welter, Jr.,
Box 435,
Parris Island, S. C.

● Separation and Retirement Branch, HQMC, states that you will receive pay computed as follows: 2½% x \$404.60 x 26 years service. You will receive 75% upon completion of four more years active service.—Ed.

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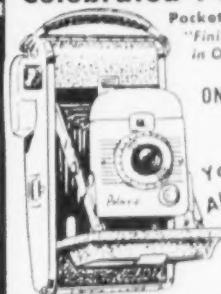
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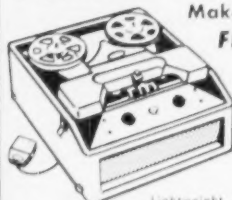


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ENGINEER



SCHOOL

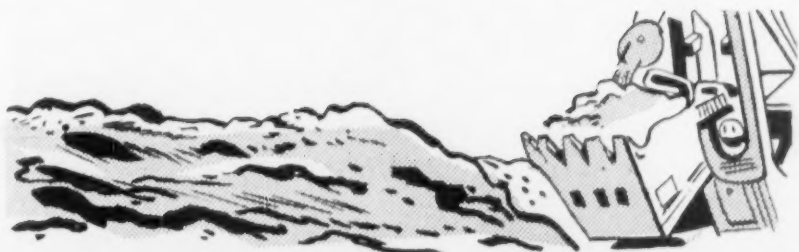
TSgt. Allen G. Mainard

Leatherneck Staff Writer

Photos by

SSgt. Woodrow W. Neel

Leatherneck Staff Photographer



More than 80 percent of engineer students' training is practical work. Demolitions trainees drain swamps; riggers manufacture needed gear

IF IT CAN be built, dug, filled in, blown up, painted or moved, Marine engineers can do the job. The mission of Fleet Marine Force engineers is to provide combat support for FMF operations and to build advanced airfields and temporary camps. The engineers provide the necessary technical assistance of a constructive or destructive nature to enable ground pounders to "breach hostile beach defenses and proceed inland with a degree of mobility adequate to insure the accomplishment of the mission."

This is a whopping big order.

It is fairly easy to come up with a theory, but training men to turn the theory into doctrine requires technical skill of a high degree, mountains of equipment and years of experience.

In the back areas of Camp Lejeune where the piney woods and semi-swampland border the Snead's Ferry Road, motorists are startled occasionally as roaring, monstrous tractors and 'dozers burst through the thick woods. While they are viewing part of the training program of the Engineer Schools Battalion at Court House Bay, they are also seeing descendants of "H" Company, the forerunner of today's combat engineer units. In the Summer of 1913, the Marine Corps rounded up a scattering of pick and shovel boys and some machine gunners and formed the company. A year later it was incorporated into the First Regiment and supported the landing exercises at Culebra. It played a role which was to become part of the FMF doctrine which later took the Marine Corps through the Pacific War and Korea.

Organizationally, the size and efficiency of engineer units have changed through the years but the basic mission—combat support—has remained the same.

Marines began to appreciate the engineers during World War I while fighting in France. Even though the bulk of engineers attached to the Marines were Army, they gained the respect of the hard-fighting Marines for working by night and fighting by day. The same spirit has been instilled in all Marine Engineer units which followed. During World War II and Korea, the fighting spirit was in evidence as the pick and shovel gang

TURN PAGE

ENGINEER SCHOOL (cont.)

built roads and carried out their missions under intense enemy fire.

The Engineer Schools Battalion grew out of the necessity of maintaining an efficient builder-fighter support unit for the Fleet Marine Force. The unit at Camp Lejeune was formed to train and feed these skilled Marines into the ranks of the FMF. The Schools Battalion trains men in all engineer Military Occupational Specialties except Drafting and Surveying, Printing and Reproduction and Machinists.

Commanding officer of the battalion is Major Robert G. Straine, who began his engineering career in the Corps as a private in 1928. He was commissioned from master sergeant in 1942 and was a member of the Guadalcanal expedition. A high percentage of officers in the battalion are former enlisted Marine engineers. The exec, Major David D. Peppin, helped survey the present site of Camp Pendleton as a corporal.

The terrain at Court House Bay is well suited to engineer training. There are demolitions ranges, areas to train heavy equipment operators, sawmills, rock crushers and a plentiful supply of hand shovels—for engineers are primarily muscle men with brains to match the brawn needed for the hard work.

Training problems result in actual construction for battalion use and waste is kept at an absolute minimum. For example, the sheet steel used to teach the proper cutting torch methods is carefully gathered up and welded back together by the metalsmith classes.

The "Schools" are divided into four basic groups; utilities, equipment maintenance, equipment operators and construction.



Pfc T. W. Hartshorn had to master the backhoe, clamshell and the dragline bucket to pass a basic crane and shovel operator's course



Laying culverts and building tank trails for the Second Division's use formed part of the construction foremen students' "classroom" work



Pfcs D. Morrison and D. Mitchell found that disarming a mine is a ticklish job

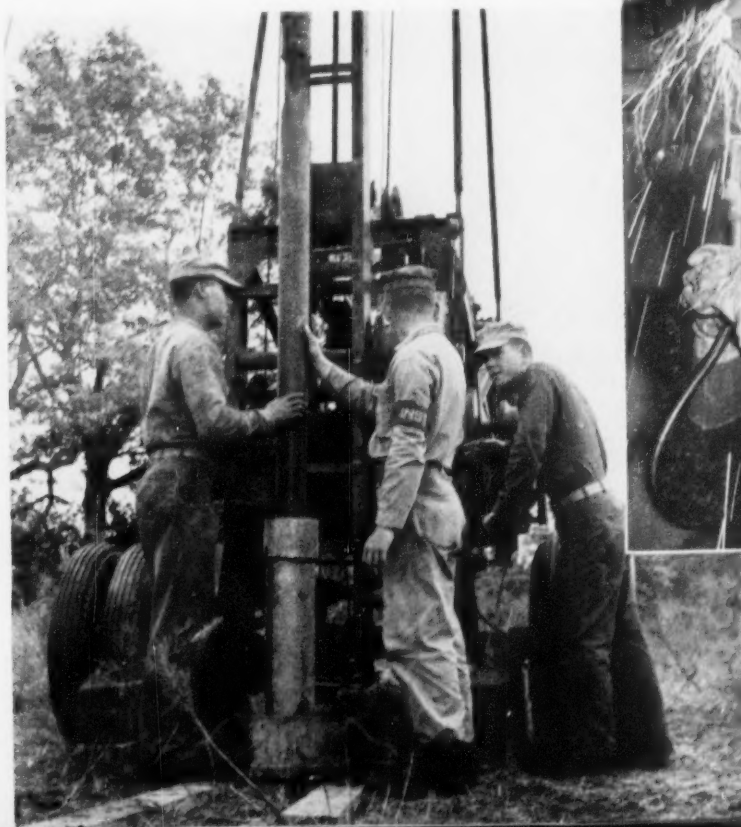


Riding a bucking jackhammer takes skill and muscle but engineer students master the tool during training

While every Marine attending one of the many courses is there primarily to become a 'dozer operator or a utilities chief or for one of the other specialists courses, all hands must attend the demolitions and mine warfare school. Regardless of rank or grade, every student is taught how to find and disarm enemy mines and receives a basic course in demolitions. The safety record at the demolitions range is impressive. There is no record of a fatality and there have been no accidents in the past year. The men work with live and simulated explosives. They are trained to find mines and other anti-personnel explosives under all conditions—even at night. It is quite a sight to see a long line of kneeling Marines probing, inching forward and hoping. While they may resemble Moslems bowing toward Mecca, they are actually searching out trip wires.

Each training section has its own particular operating area at Court House Bay, though various classes combine at times to work out a problem. The Construction Section, which trains foremen and "basic" Marines as 1371, rigger, 1373, construction man, 1375, demolition man and 1379, construction foreman, maintains its own sawmills, woodworking shop, rigging

TURN PAGE



Metalsmith foremen must qualify as arc and oxy-acetylene welders

◊ The engineers learned how to drill for water when necessary



Marine engineer training is designed to provide maximum support for FMF combat units

ENGINEER SCHOOL (cont.)

loft, bridging areas and the necessary equipment for training. While the younger Marines receive an individual course in such specialties as rigging, the foreman classes must master each phase, in addition to being able to set up and run a construction gang.

The prerequisites listed in the MOS manual show the many specialties under Construction and Equipment. Typical billets after training are construction man, camouflager, painter, bridge man, sawmill operator and demolition man. Shopwork consists of training with the latest power tools available, but plenty of stress is placed on the hammer and hand saw. It takes a good man to saw a straight line and an even better one to master a small problem involving the hand plane. Each student is given a small piece of wood, roughly 4x5x5/8 inches, with instruc-

tions to square it off, using nothing but the hand plane.

This problem in hand tools is the keynote to all training at the battalion. It is estimated that 80 percent of the student's time is spent in application, not classroom work. Theory—according to the instructors—is fine, but only practice will give the man the necessary skill to use his tools properly.

Five sections operate in Construction. There is a shop and sawmill section; building, construction, painting and camouflage section; culverts and bridging section; structural material, drafting and estimating section and a rigging section.

All work is practical. Rigger students use old rope and wire rope in learning to splice. After becoming proficient, the class manufactures various slings and rigging gear which are used in other classes as part of their normal equipment. The sawmill section prepares the lumber to be used in the shop and by the bridging section. The construction students build classrooms

and other temporary structures as part of their training.

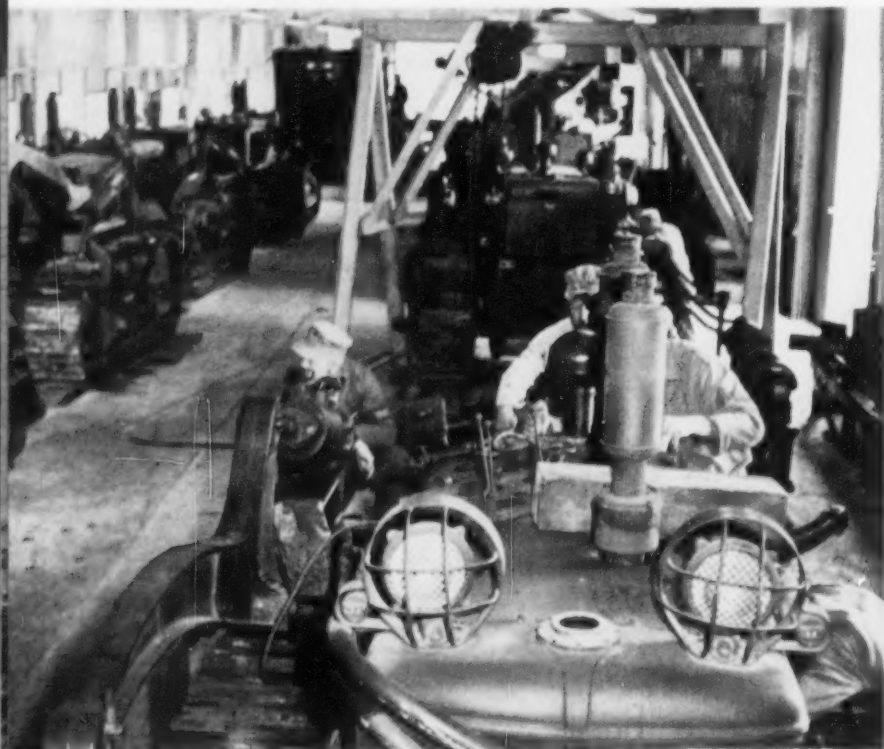
The Maintenance School includes gasoline and Diesel engine, tractor and other engineer equipment, repair sections and metalsmithing. This section prepares the older hands for a foreman's MOS in metalsmithing and as an engineer equipment mechanic. The other MOS training is for 1311, actual worker, 1341, engineer equipment mechanic and 1344, Diesel mechanic.

The metalsmith course includes both arc and oxy-acetylene welding as well as the use of the cutting torch and maintenance of their own equipment. Shops are maintained for both specialties, and part of the training is actual repair welding on damaged equipment.

The basic heavy equipment used for training by the mechanics is housed in a 200-foot-long Butler building erected by the construction pupils. A double row of tractors and cranes serve as guinea pigs to oldtimers and basic students. The equipment, which includes the TD-24, a 54,000-pound monster tractor, is repeatedly stripped down to the last bolt and housing and reassembled. Dozers, road graders, well rigs, ditchers, air compressors and stationary construction equipment is used to teach maintenance and repair. All repair work on the equipment used at the school is done by the students. Foremen students must master the works but the majority of them have served more than one hitch in the engineers and are already familiar with most of the equipment and they comment favorably on both equipment and training facilities. As the Marine Corps receives new engineer equipment, the students at Court House Bay also get a chance to study it.

One of the most popular schools, and outside of demolitions, the noisiest, is the one which trains engineer equipment operators. Preventive maintenance is stressed; this not only gives the operators more confidence but cuts down on the Corps-wide repair bill. In several huge lots, tractors, shovels, cranes, road machinery and stationary equipment, clatter and roar every day.

The skill necessary to handle a TD-18 tractor or the big crawler cranes and such earth eaters as the dragline, clamshell and backhoe, comes only after many hours in the big pits. Usually there is an instructor to every three students. The student-instructor



Training for the engineer equipment mechanic foremen class consists of more than 500 hours working on such equipment as these tractors



Bridging students construct both Bailey and wood bridges during training. The foremen's class builds

one wooden span at the end of their training only to have it destroyed by the demolitions trainees

ratio has purposely been kept small throughout the school to insure that each student receives as much individual attention as possible. In the merry-go-round where the tractors drag the big earth movers, a tower, complete with instructor and PA system, keeps tabs on each piece of equipment as the students dig out one side of the lot, build up the other and then repeat the process over and over. Similar systems are used in other lots.

Part of the training program for these operators is actually constructing roads and tank trails for use by division units. At present they are constructing a four-mile stretch of tank trails paralleling the Sneads Ferry Road. While all that is required is a tank trail, the engineer students are using road building techniques they would normally apply in combat areas. Several schools are represented on the project—mechs from Maintenance

school, operators from the equipment unit and bridging and culvert men from the construction gang.

The Utilities Section is part of a fast-growing engineer specialty which includes electricians, water supply men, refrigeration men and plumbers.

Five subjects are covered in this school—1111, water supply man, 1131, plumber, 1141, electrician, 1161, refrigeration man and 1169, utilities chief.

Water supply is one of the most important functions of an engineer unit in combat. Men can go without food for quite awhile, but the lack of water can prove disastrous in short order. A well-trained water supply team can set up a water point and provide drinking water in two hours. The water prepared by these units is usually safer to drink than the water in most American cities. While no division could possibly use it all, an engineer battalion such as Camp Lejeune's 2nd Engineer

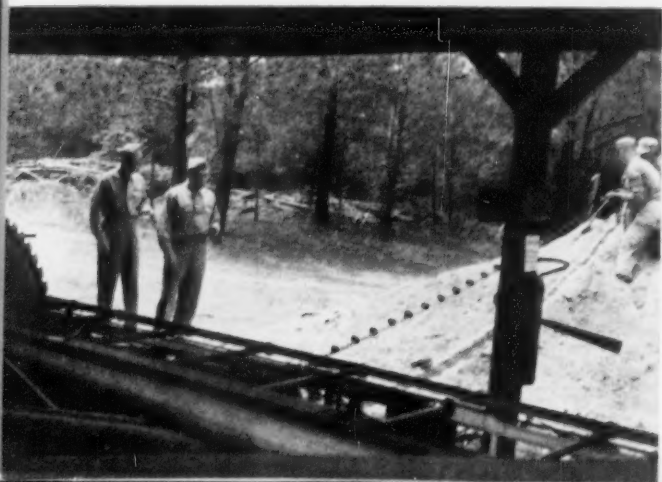
Battalion, can supply nearly a half-million gallons of water in 24 hours with all equipment operating.

Another boon to field Marines are the refrigeration men. Not only do they maintain the reefers for preserving fresh vegetables and meats, but they maintain the ice cream machines and ice makers as well. New equipment, now in use by field units and the trainees, is designed strictly for combat areas. The course includes every type refrigeration equipment used by the Marine Corps.

The electrician's course is designed to train men who are just entering the field and has advanced training for the Utilities Chief MOS.

Training aids are prepared by the battalion's S-3 Section. Not only does the section prepare graphic charts but it is in the process of working up manuals or "chapters" on each course. The cost of many equipment manuals for various gear prohibits giving each student a copy. The MRS Tractor manual runs a cool \$35. As a result, the section is preparing a less detailed—and much less expensive—handout that will go to each student. The instructors prepare the basic information and work with the artists and draftsmen in preparing the necessary pictures and drawings.

Several "basic" student courses are covered by MCI courses and students take the course (continued on page 66)



The CO, Maj. Straine (left), and Maj. Peppin, inspected the sawmill installation

New York



by MSgt. Donald F. Ball
Leatherneck Staff Writer

Photos by
SSgt. Woodrow W. Neel
Leatherneck Staff Photographer



Blimp and hangar at NAS, Lakehurst, N. J. formed a backdrop as SSgt. Joseph Foley instructed 1st

Infantry Bn. recruits in rifle range procedure. Unit is noted for its "in-the-field" week-end training stints

Reservists



Families and friends watched Dover's 7th Rifle Co. pass in review during formal commissioning ceremonies of its new training center



Media specialists of VTU(S)I-1(P), commanded by LtCol. R. Henri, conferred on projects for publicizing the Corps in New York area

AT PRESENT, there are 12 Organized Marine Corps Reserve Ground Units, two Women Reserve Units and three Marine Air Reserve Squadrons operating within the New York metropolitan area. Together, they represent one-third of the total strength of the 1st Marine Corps Reserve and Recruitment District, which includes Massachusetts, New Jersey, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Vermont, Maine and New York.

Headquarters for the 1st District is located in Boston, Mass., 188 air miles from the heavily-populated city of New York, but it is anticipated that the headquarters will have been moved to Garden City, Long Island, N. Y., by late Summer. The District Director is Colonel Albert Creal, an officer who specializes in producing well-trained Reserve units.

Following is a brief description of the Reserve organizations in the New York area:

1st Infantry Battalion—The area's largest unit, it is commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Irving Scheeter, who has twice won the Navy Cross. The battalion meets on alternate Saturdays at the New York State Naval Militia Armory, 52nd Street and 1st Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y. The I-I Staff is headed by a capable Marine from the old school, Major Raymond L. Luckel.

2nd Communication Company—Meets every Wednesday evening at the Marine Corps Reserve Training Center, 22 Chapel Street, Brooklyn, near the Manhattan Bridge. Lieutenant Colonel John A. Iannone is the commanding officer; Captain Frank J. DiCillo, the I-I.

Women Marine Communication Platoon—Attached to the 2nd Communication Company, the WMs also meet Wednesday evenings at the MCRTC, 22 Chapel Street. Major Dorothea Daly, a free-lance writer in civilian life, commands the platoon and First Lieutenant Nancy A. Patterson is the I-I.

TURN PAGE



Radio voice procedure school was conducted by SSgt. J. E. Bell for 2nd Communication Co. Reservists at their Brooklyn MCRTC

NEW YORK RESERVISTS (cont.)

4th Special Infantry Company—Holds its drills Tuesday evenings at the Chapel Street Marine Corps Reserve Training Center. The 4th is commanded by Captain Nicholas J. Sheppard and the I-I Staff is headed by Captain Robert E. Cook.

1st Air and Naval Gunfire Liaison Company—Has its headquarters at the Naval and Marine Corps Reserve Training Center, Fort Schuyler, N. Y., where it meets the first and second Thursday evenings and third Sunday of each month. Lieutenant Colonel John V. Downs heads the ANGLICO outfit.

Women Marine Classification Platoon—The only other WM Platoon in the N.Y. area, it is attached to 1st ANGLICO and meets at the same place on the first and second Thursday evenings and third Sunday of each month at the NMCRTC, Fort Schuyler, N. Y. Captain Emma B. Arnold commands the Women Marine Unit with Captain Essie M. Lucas the I-I.

1st Communication Electronics Maintenance Company—Meets Thursday evenings at the Fort Schuyler NMCRTC. Commanding officer is Major Frank E. Wandele.

The three Marine Reserve units situated at Fort Schuyler, the 1st ANGLICO, the WM Classification Platoon, and the 1st Communication Elec-

tronics Maintenance Company, are served by a recently-combined I-I Staff headed by Lieutenant Colonel John V. Downs.

2nd Rifle Company—Headquarters are located at the Naval and Marine Corps Reserve Training Center, 270 Main Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y. where meetings are held every Wednesday evening. The outfit is commanded by Captain Robert D. O'Brien. Captain Francis X. Colleton is the Inspector-Instructor.

11th Rifle Company—Unit meets Monday evenings at the NMCRTC, 112 Hanse Avenue, Freeport, L.I., N.Y. The commanding officer is Captain Harry J. Hibner, Jr., with Captain Robert A. Smith the I-I.

5th Supply Company—Major Coling T. Baxter commands the supply unit with Captain Lloyd E. Tatem handling the top I-I chores. Meeting night is Wednesday evening at the NMCRTC, 1 New York Avenue, Huntington, Long Island, N. Y.

7th Rifle Company—A renovated warehouse located at the Naval Air Rocket Testing Station, Lake Denmark, Dover, N. J., houses the 7th for its Monday evening drills. Major Peter J. Cammarano is skipper of the Dover unit. Captain George R. Phillips is the Inspector-Instructor.

14th Special Infantry Company—Roosevelt Stadium, Jersey City, N. J., is the unique headquarters for this outfit which meets every Monday evening. Commanding officer is Captain Richard F. Carlisle. Captain Frederick D. Leder is the I-I.

5th Truck Company—A city magistrate, Major Robert McKinley, commands this "wheels" outfit which meets Thursday evenings at the Naval & Marine Corps Reserve Training Center, Port Newark, Newark, N. J.

24th Special Infantry Company—Also has its headquarters at the NMCRTC, Port Newark, and meets Thursday evenings. Major Grant "H" Lennox is commanding officer. An Inspector-Instructor Staff, headed by Major Troy L. Galford, serves both Newark units.

Marine Air Reserve Training Detachment—Colonel D. K. Yost, holder of two Silver Stars, commands the unit which includes VMF 132, VMF 313 and Marine Air Control Squadron 26. Locale of New York's flying Marines is Floyd Bennett Field, Long Island, N. Y.

VMF 132—The fighter squadron commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Frank W. Stuhlman, is presently undergoing transition training from prop-driven Corsairs to jet flying and operations and maintenance of the F9F Cougar. Meetings are held one week end a month at Floyd Bennett Field.

VMF 313—Squadron commanding officer is Lieutenant Colonel Gerald E. Shea, who is supervising the transition to the jet-propelled Cougar. Most pilots in both fighter squadrons have checked out in the jets and are ready



Maj. McKinley, 5th Truck Co. C.O., took oath as Newark magistrate from Mayor Carlin



The Dodgers play seven home games at Roosevelt Stadium, Headquarters of 14th SplInfCo.



Capt. H. L. Harner escorted Jersey City Mayor, Bernard J. Berry, on an evening inspection tour of the 14th SplInfCo. Training Center

for intensive gunnery practice during their annual two-week active duty stint this Summer. This squadron also has a Saturday and Sunday meeting at Floyd Bennett Field once a month.

Marine Air Control Squadron 26 conducts a once-a-month, week-end meeting at the field. This meeting is the training program for this control unit, vital to air operations. Major Cecil T. Chalke is the commanding officer.

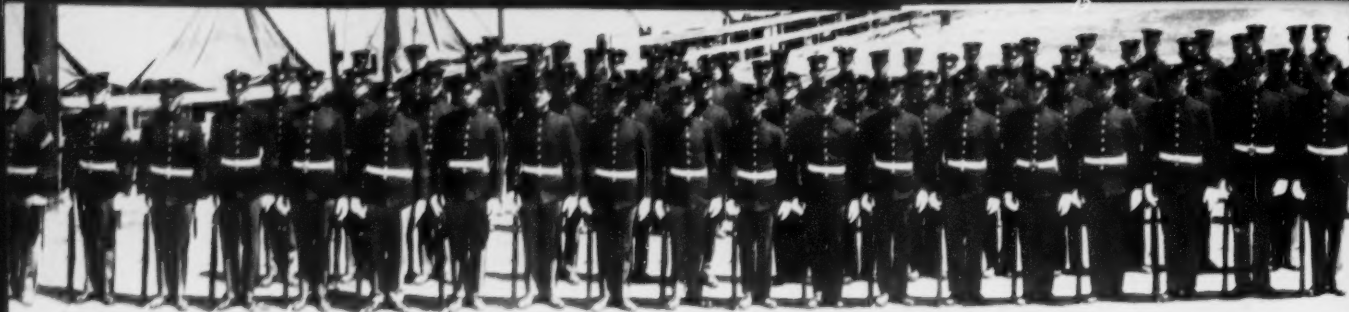
In the New York area, many Reserve officers, unable to join Organized Reserve Units because of TO limitations or time commitments, have kept in touch with the Marine Corps through Volunteer Training Units and the newly-initiated Group Staff Units.

One such unit, VTU (S) 1-1 (PI), commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Raymond Henri, specializes in the public information field. Composed of Reservists who are experts in advertising, publishing, public relations, radio, TV and writing, the unit has rendered invaluable aid to the Corps' information effort in the metropolitan area.

Typical of the spirit found in the New York area Reserve Units might be the example of drill attendance set by the sergeant major of MACS 26, Robert G. Carman, who flies 250 miles from Binghamton, N. Y. via commercial air for his outfit's week end drills at Floyd Bennett Field. The sergeant major, who has been following this routine for the last four years, and who has been a Marine Reservist for more than 14 years, is the executive vice president of the First National Bank, Whitney Point, N. Y. **END**



MARTD's mascot growled about promotions to SgtMaj. R. G. Carman of MACS 26



U. S. Marines of Company "B" at Mare Island, California, in 1915. Lieutenant McReynolds (in the foreground) was the company commander of this elite group

CORPS ALBUM

HERE ARE four more of the Old Corps photos which we will print as a regular feature. *Leatherneck* will pay \$15.00 for old photos of this type accepted for publication. Please include date, outfit or any other available identification. Mail your Old Corps photos to CORPS ALBUM EDITOR, *Leatherneck Magazine*, Box 1918, Washington 13, D. C. All photos will be returned.



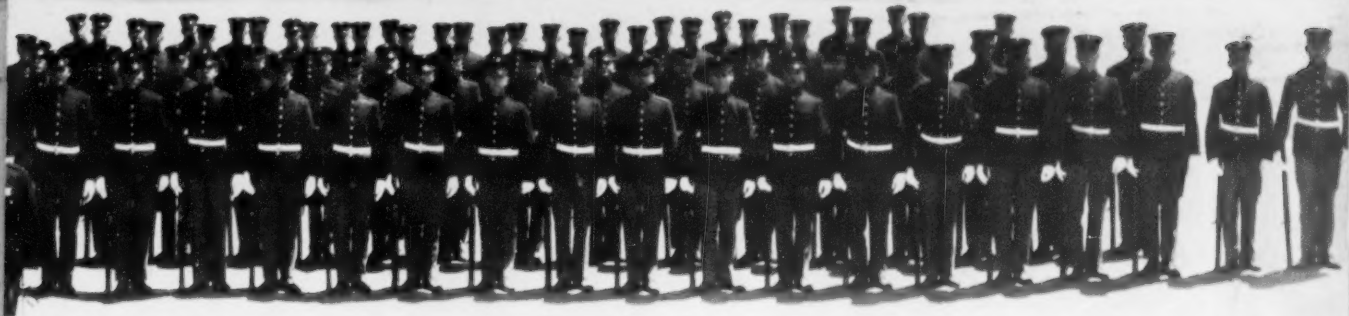
Submitted by Sgt. Elisha J. Bell

These Marines were part of "C" Co., 1st Battalion, Fourth Marines while guarding the International Settlement in Shanghai, China, in 1937

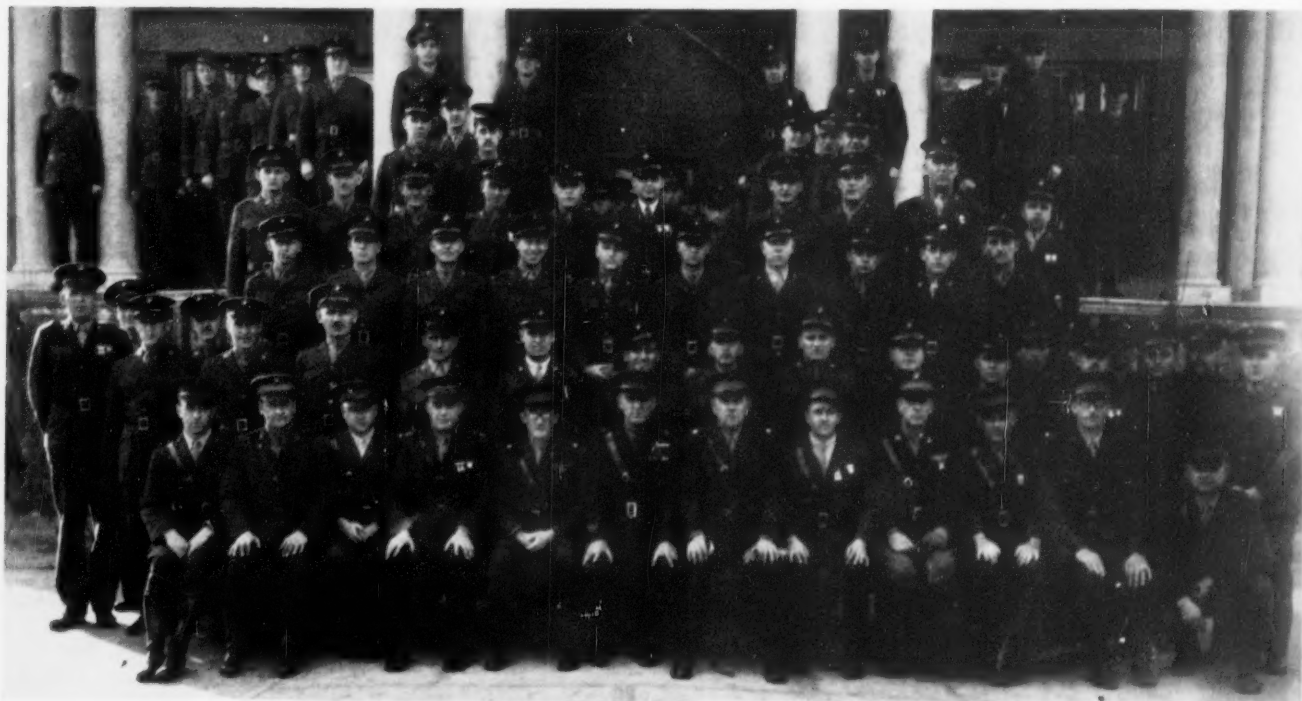


Marine Detachment, Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, Wash. D.C.

Submitted by U. S. Naval Activities, Washington, D. C.

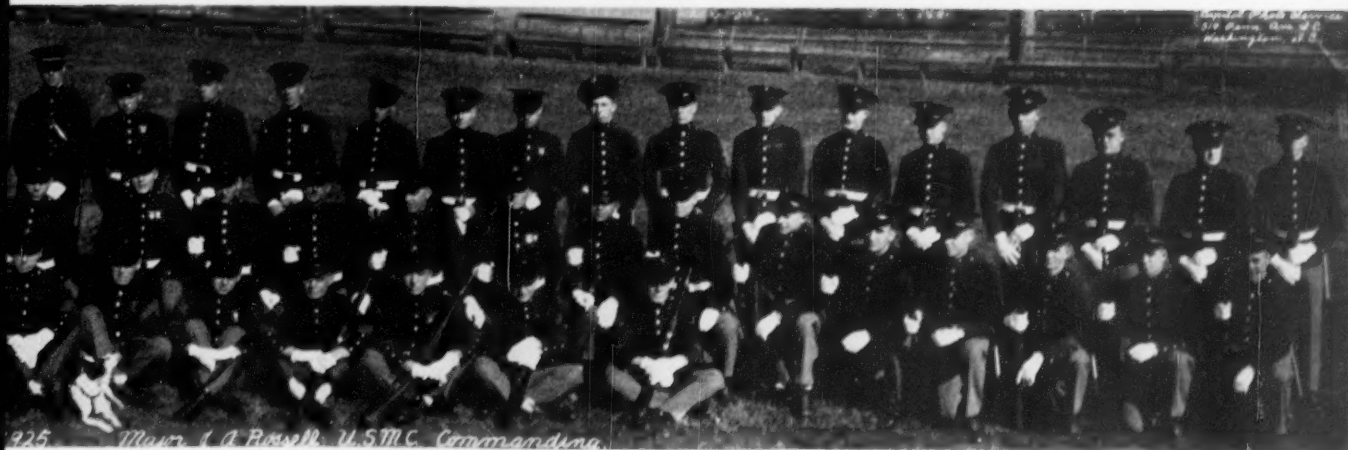


Submitted by Willie S. Jamison



Submitted by David Baude and Stanley Ockala

Brigade Headquarters Company, 3rd Brigade, Tientsin, China, in 1928.
General Smedley D. Butler is seated in the center of the front row



225 Major J. A. Russell, U.S.M.C. Commanding.
The Marine Detachment of the Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, Washington, D. C.,
in November, 1925. The commanding officer of the unit was Major J. A. Russell

Test Unit One



Months went by before the men knew that they were pioneering new concepts of battle

by TSgt. Robert A. Suhosky
Leatherneck Staff Writer

Photos by
MSgt. H. B. Wells
Leatherneck Staff Photographer

IN BUILDING 24-A-1 at Camp Pendleton on July 1, 1954, beyond the ragged coastal range of scorched brown hills, the Marine Corps Test Unit One was secretly born. Before very long, however, the unit became one of the "hottest" outfits in amphibious warfare history. Two of its biggest tasks are developing the vertical envelopment—assault by helicopter—and finding the proper deployment of troops against an atomic drop.

While less than a handful of high-level Marines were cognizant of the unit's purpose, several months elapsed before the men who physically established the outfit knew that they were to pioneer a new concept of battle. Originally, a warrant officer and two enlisted men comprised the total

strength. Shortly thereafter, Major (then a captain) Milton B. Cooper reported aboard as commanding officer *pro tem*. Hand-picked personnel started arriving. By August, the rolls were lopsided with more than 40 officers and four enlisted men.

In the beginning, the unit fought the problems of supply and secrecy. The latter was the easier. Although the organization's name suggested the obvious question, Test Unit One Marines were able to answer honestly, "we dunno." Rumors within the unit centered around helicopters.

Supply was a different subject, since none of the unit's founders were experienced in the mysteries of the system. However, they did lick the issue and a week after Colonel Edward N. Rydalch took command of the group,

Test Unit One moved into new quarters at Pendleton's sub-Camp Horno, on Basilone Road.

Unit One was still a "paper" outfit about the time the shift was made to Horno. Amid the usual tumult connected with organizing a brand new camp—staffing the galley, drawing bunks, requisitioning a flagpole—the first increment of troops arrived to begin a gradual build-up of the outfit.

The mystery of just what the unit was to do was dispelled when Col. Rydalch assembled his command in the mess hall to pass the word. Early in May of '54 when the colonel was winding up a tour of Korean duty, he had received orders to report to Headquarters, Marine Corps; orders which implied something "big." Four days after leaving the Far East, he was in

TURN PAGE



Men of "Charlie" Company, 1st Infantry Battalion, waited in lines to board helicopters. They were

about to embark on a company-sized field problem. Note absence of packs; most gear was on belts



Captain Gorski, CO of "Delta" Company (R), adjusted the "old" pack of Corp. Schoolcraft. Pfc Sebetka (L) wore the light packless outfit



The minute a 'copter from Marine Squadron 362 landed on the deck of a mock carrier, the USS Horno, the men were ready to board it

TEST UNIT ONE (cont.)

Washington, D. C., being briefed on the job ahead. Accompanied by Lieutenant Colonel Samuel Jaskilka, he made fast visits to the Sikorsky helicopter factory, the Army Proving Ground at Aberdeen, Maryland, and Quantico, before enplaning for Pendleton.

In brief, Col. Rydalch told his men that they were to develop the tactics, techniques and organizational require-

ments—including weapons and equipment—for the battalion landing teams of the future Fleet Marine Force.

Vertical envelopment in itself was not new. It had been battle-tried in Korea during "Operation Bumblebee" when a battalion of Marines was copter-lifted into position on the line. In the post-War II days, Marines at Quantico had begun helicopter experiments with "flying banana" choppers. Test Unit One was to put life into the Quantico doctrine.

For the first time, helicopter assault was to be taken under study in a measure, hopefully designed to result in the split-second timing to which ship-to-shore amphibious operations via customary landing craft had been perfected in the Pacific War.

Test Unit One started at the bottom. It had to. No one knew what was needed. "We became a 'point of departure,'" Col. Rydalch said. Included in the Letter of Instruction which established the unit was authority to modify the new organization as much as necessary as its work progressed.

The original make-up of the unit has been described as "sort of a regimental headquarters with a couple of tactical elements." Indoctrination was started and by Thanksgiving, 1954, the infantrymen and their supporting weapons groups were on a training schedule. Three helicopter mock-ups were nailed together in a tiny canyon at Camp Horno and the troops began double-timing in and out of them again and again.

"And again," one Test Unit Marine said.

The unit was still seeking solid footing when it was "invited" to Desert Rock VI, the troop participation in the Atomic Energy Commission's series of test shots in the Nevada wastelands, in March, 1955. Plans for the exercise including air participation—were approved quickly, a move that speeded up the stabilization of the unit itself.

At Desert Rock, Test Unit One was accorded the privilege of bivouacking within the actual Test Site itself, the first troops permitted to camp overnight inside the AEC's inner sanctum. During the actual test, copter-borne Marines were in the air within seconds after the blast. It was a highly successful campaign, one from which the embryo unit learned much. The command was slightly revised when it returned to Camp Horno.

In simple Test Unit parlance, the organization is a trinity of "house-keepers, thinkers and doers," more properly identified as a headquarters section, a plans and development section and probably the most unusual Marine infantry battalion ever assembled. Headquarters, naturally, copes with the administration and maintenance of the unit and the Horno base.

Col. Rydalch holds a two-hat job, as commanding officer of the unit, and head of the Plans and Development Office, the unit's braintrust. Working within the confines of a barbed-wire-enclosed building, the thinkers are prodded continually by three well-chosen placards that remind them:

"We're in the 'HOW?' business."

"All of us are smarter than any one of us."



The heliteams landed near the spot where a field problem was being held. When his men had safely

cleared the ship, a team leader gave the signal for the 'copter pilot to bring another load of troops



"The more you sweat in peace, the less you bleed in war."

The latter is an old pre-communist Chinese proverb.

When the Test Unit was reorganized after Desert Rock VI, the Plans and Development Office was handed a bundle of 33 jobs to be studied, field-tested and evaluated. These, plus other projects the unit itself uncovered, became the workload. Procedure was established from problem to solution, and each project was examined to see

whether it could be combined with another. Listed in a priority sequence, the tasks were outlined as to the estimated length of time, number of troops and non-organic support—like choppers from Marine Helicopter Squadron 362 at the Marine Corps Air Facility at Santa Ana—needed. A simulated carrier flight deck was poured on a hillside—complete with an "island"—and christened the *USS Horno*, a never-sail ship if there ever was one, but a vital training aid in the unit's mission.

Plans and Development and 1st Infantry Battalion officers, designated as project officers, work together on all proposals, following a test plan which spells out what is wanted from each undertaking. Staff studies are made to be sure nothing is overlooked before practical field testing is begun. If a trial run isn't successful on the first attempt, it's modified and tried again. Projects which receive unilateral testing are combined during periodic field exercises to see how they work in relation to each other. After evaluation, the results are forwarded to the Commandant.

Field exercises usually mean 10 days of boondocking for the men of the 1st Infantry Battalion, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Stanley J. Nelson. The battalion comprises the bulk of Test Unit One's numbers, and like the rest of the outfit, is a crack organiza-

tion, as proved by the high rating received from the Inspector-General during his last visit.

Test Unit One personnel quickly point out that the battalion is not a prototype organization. The emphasis is necessary because of the uncommon composition of the battalion—four rifle companies, plus anti-mechanized, fire support and helicopter support companies, a structure which grew from the demands of seizing and defending the 360° perimeter of a vertical envelopment landing zone.

A breakdown of the companies through platoons and squads ends with an early development of the unit—the heliteam, a four-man aggregate usually composed of a normal fire team in the rifle companies. And with the heliteam came one of the biggest findings of Test Unit One's operations—a new responsibility for every individual Marine and a heavier load for junior noncommissioned officers.

While a boatload of troops headed for the beach in a conventional amphibious assault could count on the guidance of a platoon leader or a platoon sergeant, a helicopter's seating capacity is limited. Leadership is relegated to the heliteam boss, usually a corporal or a sergeant. According to Col. Rydallch, "They gotta be hot!" The new concept calls for fast, wide-awake reactions and self-reliance. When

TURN PAGE



The Helicopter Support Co. used a conveyor belt to help stockpile the gear which had been flown in



A "casualty" was placed upon a mechanical mule, one of the Quantico Equipment Board's projects



Whirly-birding over CampPen, after leaving the Horno's deck

◊ Comm center was manned by Cloud, Austin and Tedford

TEST UNIT ONE (cont.)

a whirly-bird drops into a landing site in enemy real estate, the heliteam leader has to know where his quartet belongs in the perimeter, and get them there in a hurry. Vertical assault means a big capacity for reading maps, aerial photos and a compass, and the ability to read stereograph pictures without stereo glasses, and to identify terrain from the air.

"The man in charge of a heliteam has to take full responsibility," Sergeant Daniel J. Rodriguez, of Alfa Company, said of the NCOs' role in the new concept.

Corporal Robert T. Clark, another Alfa Company Marine, agreed with him. "There's more demanded of an NCO here than in the regular infantry," Clark said. "He has to do more thinking for himself and make more decisions for others. One thing, for sure—you develop a lot of interest in your job."

Master Sergeant Samuel H. Donovan, first sergeant of the Helicopter Support Company and one of the first members of Test Unit One, made this observation:

"It's harder for the junior people to adapt to the new concept, probably because it is new. But you tell 'em, then show 'em, and they begin to realize the responsibility. And these heliteams have developed a lot of spirit."

The individual Marine's role in the concept hinges on the "shrunk time—expanded space" theory which haunts the Test Unit like a foreboding specter. If each bullet from an M-1 is perfectly placed, or if a supporting weapon—a mortar or a 75-mm. pack howitzer—can get on target after one, or at the most, two rounds, the logistical load can be tremendously reduced. Every advantage of the chopper's weight-lifting capacity has to be utilized to achieve the necessary speed, mobility and maneuverability.

Part of the weight problem was lifted from the Marine's back when Test Unit One came up with a new field uniform sans pack. It lightened the load by 40 pounds. When 1st Battalion members board a 'copter, their gear is either on



Already qualified swimmers, these mermen of Test Unit One are learning the advance phases of life

saving. They will then be ready to pass on their knowledge to other members of their organization

their belts, in their pockets or in their hands. It also helped to cut embarkation time from more than a minute to 15 seconds.

Another speed gap was overcome by the Helicopter Support Company. Supplies coming into a landing zone were piling up in the open until a conveyor trestle was put to use.

While much of Test Unit One's work is still in a classified category, definite gains are being made in the battle against time and space. Yet, by doing in minutes what presently takes days, there is no intention of chucking the "old" book. Instead, the idea is to take the best of the old Corps and wed it to a futuristic concept of warfare while preserving the Marines' traditional role in amphibious operations. The helicopter someday may replace the landing boat but in the meantime, the new concept practiced by test Unit One stands as another weapon of peace—and a deterrent to aggressors who might want to go to war. **END**



Col. Rydalch (L) is the CO as well as the Plans and Development boss. Lieut. Cols. Bailey, Jaskilka and Fuller serve as P&D staff members

Leatherneck Laffs

by JACK WING



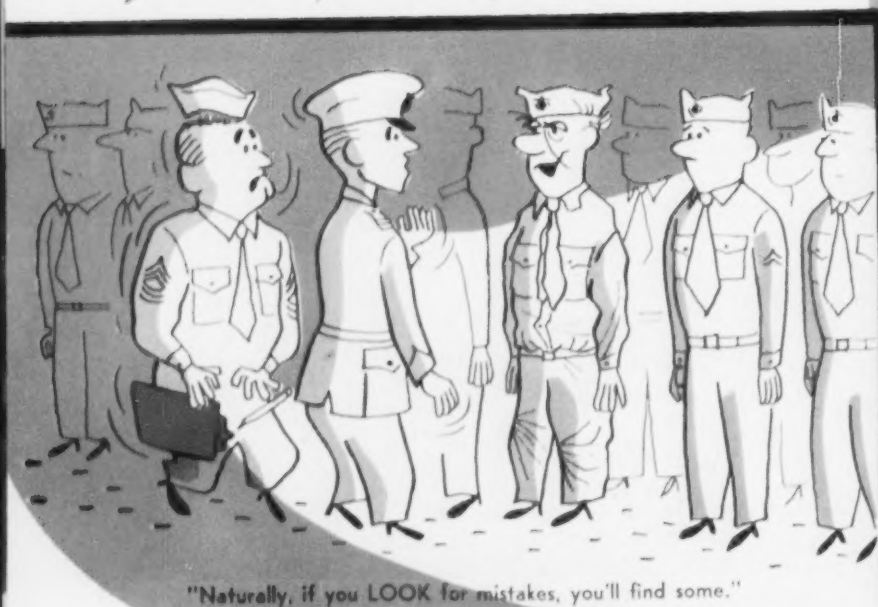
"Foxhole? That's the neighbor's fireworks!"



"He says it's a gift from the men down at the Marine Base."

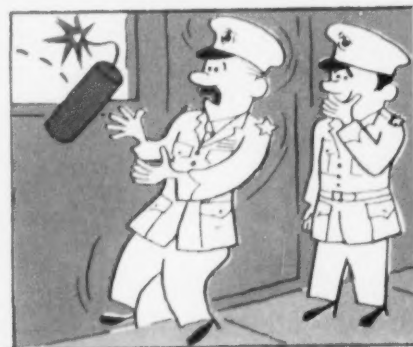


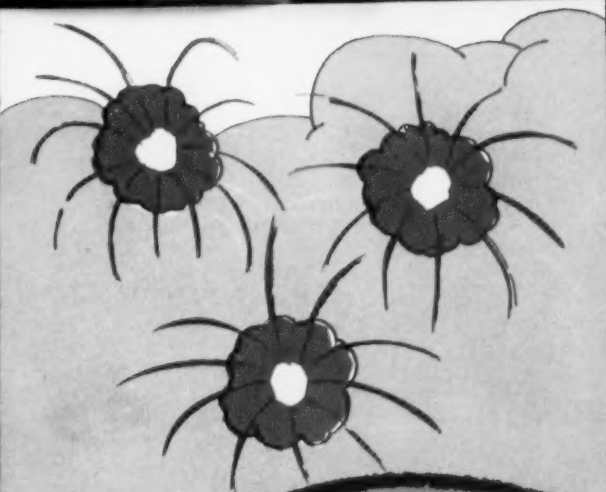
"That's MY Kool-Aid, Jones!"



"Naturally, if you LOOK for mistakes, you'll find some."

GARY SCHWARTZ





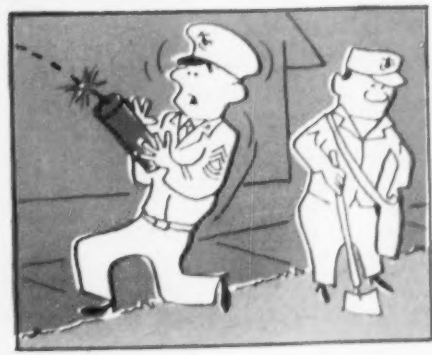
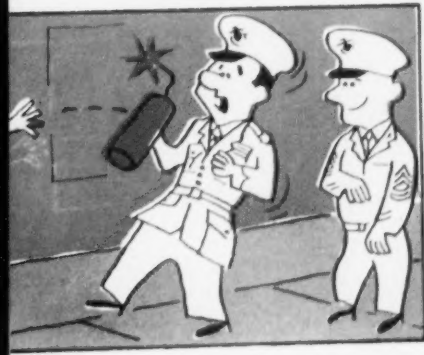
"It would be a pleasure, ma'am, to give you and your car a lift."

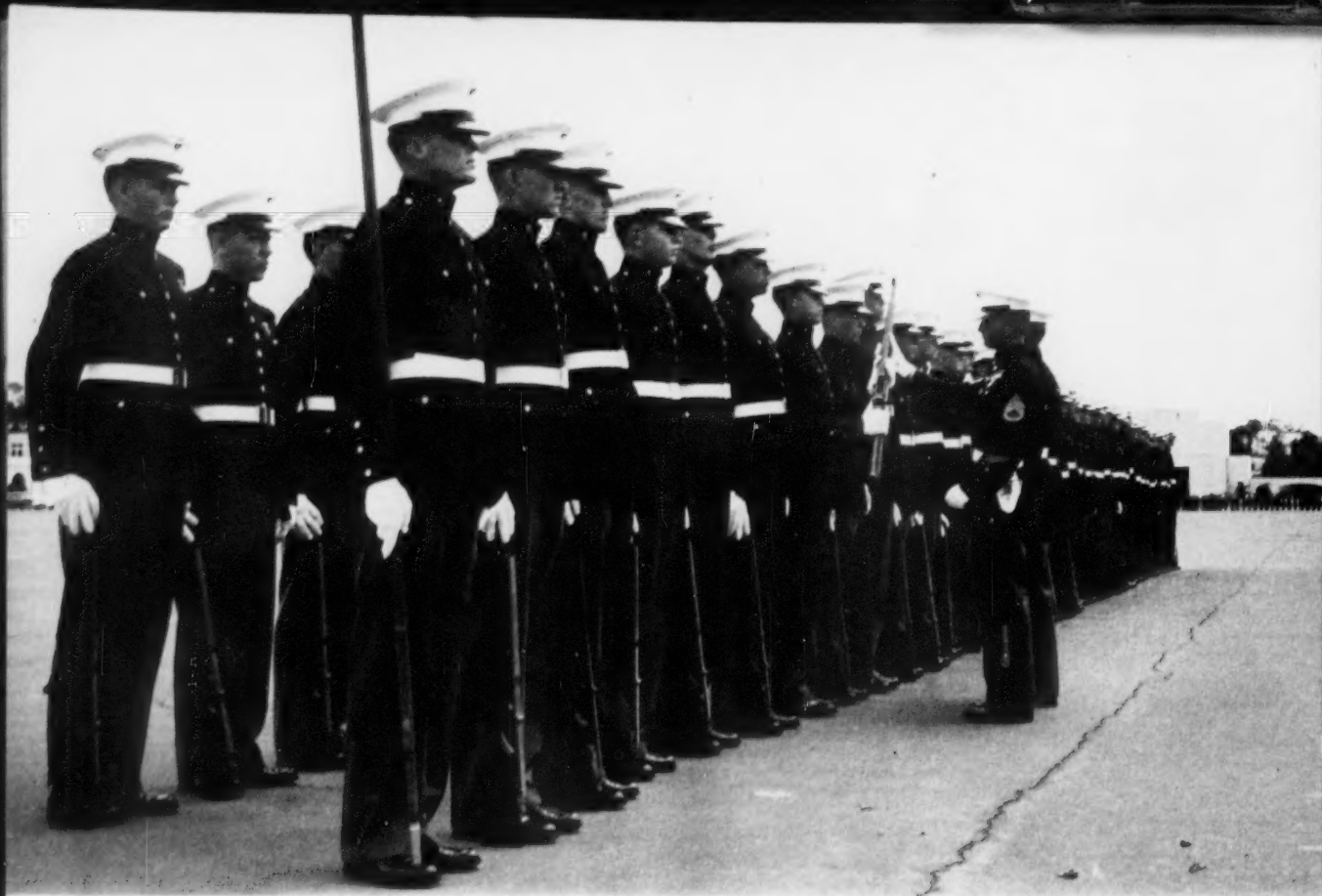


"I haven't finished the joke yet, Sergeant."



"See Sarge, just like a Roman Candle."





BIG RED

Parades, TV appearances and

chicken dinners were all

a part of the three-day

homecoming celebration

Photos by
MSgt. H. B. Wells
 Leatherneck Staff Photographer



Lieut. Col. R. Vann briefed SSgt. J. Woolum before the platoon entrained

by TSgt. Robert A. Suhosky
Leatherneck Staff Writer

THE CHIEF was rolling east-bound out of Los Angeles through the black desert night, toward Oklahoma City, its wheels clacking a "going home" chant. The occupants of the two special high-level coach cars the train was pulling were Marines, members of Platoon 218, from the 2nd Training Battalion at the San Diego base. To them, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, meant home.

It was the first time in more years than any Marine could recall that a boot outfit, enlisted from the same area, was going home *en masse*. The maneuver required the Commandant's approval to make it a reality—and got it. While most men normally get 10 days leave before reporting to their new duty stations after boot camp, those assigned to specialized schools are ordered to their new units immediately. In the case of 218, all hands got to go home together, which probably wasn't too spectacular for a platoon whose members had compiled an outstanding record in boot camp; had acquired a handful of out-of-state replacements somewhere along the training schedule who were willing to spend part of their valuable leave time in Oklahoma City; and had politely but persistently insisted that their drill instructor go on leave with them!

Thirteen weeks before, these same men had shoved off for San Diego as the Big Red Marine Company—a nattily-dressed group of approximately 90 youngsters from all parts of the

"Sooner" state bearing—along with their soap and toothbrushes—a name borrowed from the Oklahoma University football squad; a state flag; an honorary colonelcy on the governor's staff for Major General John C. McQueen, Commanding General of the Marine Corps Recruit Depot; and a maximum of dubious notions regarding their immediate future.

At the San Diego receiving barracks, the Big Red men were separated because of their large number. The majority of them were designated as Platoon 218; the surplus went into another in the 2nd Battalion.

And while Captain Joseph Nastasi of the Oklahoma City recruiting office was delivering Gen. McQueen's honorary appointment from the governor, the neophytes of Platoon 218 were delivered into the hands of Staff Sergeant Jimmy W. Woolum, a senior drill instructor, and his assistant, Sergeant Gene A. Ballweber.

Jim Woolum, a wiry, five-foot-nine, 150-pounder whose Korean service includes the Inchon-Seoul battling and the breakthrough from the Chosin reservoir, was responsible for the job of molding the platoon into Marines. By coincidence, he was from Oklahoma City.

Platoon 218 reached an understanding early during training. "Sergeant Woolum just told us that if we did right by him, he'd do right by us," Private Roy C. Gann, of Sand Springs, said. "There were times when he was hard, but we rated it."

Two-eighths might have been a bit soft when they went on schedule, but they took the strict routine and drilling without difficulty. They were a willing

lot and had plenty of spirit. Even before they were half-way through their training, Woolum had seen this enthusiasm ripen into genuine *esprit de corps*.

While at the rifle range, the respect and admiration they held for Woolum was expressed in a letter to the recruiting office back in Oklahoma City. Boots, by nature, are unfamiliar with the chain of command. When they have a question, they usually ask their DI. This time, however, their problem directly involved him.

"We wanted him to go on leave with us," said Private Baugh, "so we wrote to the recruiters. Didn't know who else to write to."

Woolum didn't know about his platoon's invitation until he was summoned to recruit depot headquarters after the outfit had returned from the range. Plans for a big homecoming started snowballing about that time but there was no letdown in training for Platoon 218.

When Woolum had taken his dress blue uniform from his locker and left it hanging on a bulkhead in the duty hut, the platoon began eyeing the snappy outfit.

"Where do we get 'em?" they asked Woolum.

The uniform is not an item of issue but to the last man, they bought dress blues with their own money. The Big Red was going home in style.

The day after their graduation from recruit training, Platoon 218—augmented by the Oklahomans who had been placed in Platoon 217 and had finished boot at the same time—boarded the Santa Fe train at San Diego amid a southern California send-

TURN PAGE



Three troubadours in colorful costumes entertained the "Big Red" platoon as it patiently stood by at the

San Diego station. Although the men enjoyed their send-off, they were in a hurry to get to Oklahoma



A parade in full blues began a three-day "welcome home" celebration in the Sooner State's capital city



The platoon borrowed M-1 rifles and drilled before the cameras of an Oklahoma City television station

BIG RED (cont.)

off that included a quartet of shapely beauty contestants and a group of guitar players in fancy Mexican costumes. During a layover in Los Angeles, the Marines were filmed for television and took in Dinah Shore's show, but they were itchy—Oklahoma was waiting.

At 4:20 a.m. the second morning out of Los Angeles, another train-change was made at Newton, Kansas, where they boarded the *Texas Chief*. The engineer had been forewarned to pull into Oklahoma City at 8:25 a.m. on the dot.

During the long, final four-hour leg, the spotless blues were brushed again and mirror-like shoes unnecessarily polished once more.

Then the oil derricks which help mark the city's skyline were sighted. On the station platform a reviewing stand had been erected but none of the Big Red Marines noticed it as they peered through the train's windows into the waiting crowd, searching for the familiar faces of families and friends. Pfc Ray L. Tinney, of Davenport, the platoon's right guide and a fair candidate for what-a-poster-Marine-should look-like, gripped the blue Oklahoma flag tightly and followed Woolum off the train. The rest of the platoon fell

in behind him, a bit straighter in the back perhaps than they had ever been at San Diego, but they were putting on a show for the homefolks and they made it good.

Word had been passed that reunions would have to wait until the train-side ceremonies were finished but the disappointment of the gathering was short-lived when the Marines marched smartly to the front of the flag-draped stand and comments came loud and clear:

"There he is! Doesn't he look good?"

"How tan they all are!"

"Why doesn't he turn his head this way?"

Nobody but the photographers seemed to notice that overcast skies threatened rain at any moment.

There were words of welcome from the governor, a state legislator, the mayor, a very comely "Miss Oklahoma" and Marine representatives before the platoon was dismissed and the waiting families overran the formation. The 15 minutes the tight timetable allowed for happy hellos stretched closer to half an hour before the Big Red Company boarded buses for a fast trip to a local television station. With M-1s borrowed from the 8th Rifle Company of the Marine Reserve, the platoon drilled within a good grenade toss of the world's tallest man-made structure—a television tower—for a live telecast.

Afterward, there was a dinner at one of the city's finest restaurants, courtesy of the Chamber of Commerce. In the evening, the blue-clad Marines marched down Main Street to be guests of the management at a first-run movie house but after a polite appearance, most of the men began drifting outside to join parents and girlfriends.



Gov. Raymond Gary (seated) received a letter from Major General John C. McQueen, MCRDep CG, commending the Oklahoma recruits



After three days, the Marines were still marching in parades



Marines became interested in learning how to twirl a baton



In true Marine tradition, these lads had the situation in hand

The following day, Woolum and 10 of his best vocalists appeared on a color television broadcast that left studio hands wondering if there was anything more colorful than dress blue Marines singing a rousing "*Honey Babe*."

While Woolum was on camera, a letter he had carried from Gen. McQueen was presented to Governor Raymond Gary at the state capitol by Major F. Parks, Oklahoma City recruiting officer, and five Big Red men. In part, the letter signed by the "commanding general and honorary colonel" said:

"I consider it a personal privilege to commend these fine young men to you. I know you are extremely proud of them... the Marine Corps shares this pride."

Post 1857—the world's second largest Veterans of Foreign Wars establish-

ment—shared these sentiments, too, and invited the platoon to the post home to share a chicken dinner. During the brief after-dinner comments, the troops received a welcome word from the Marine Corps. The first three days home had been filled with civic and social engagements which had cut into their leaves. A blanket three-day extension had been approved to compensate for the time they were giving up.

They were reminded, too, of the policy of granting five extra days to any Marine fresh out of boot camp who recruited a buddy while on leave. Private Martin G. Taylor, of Oklahoma City was 'way ahead of the announcement. He had done his recruiting by mail before leaving San Diego, and the day after the platoon hit town, his candidate was at the sub-station, ready to go.

That evening, (continued on page 66)



Jawbreaker

by Fred Stolley

When the planes didn't come, Oiyawa upped the daily quota . . . but a piece of tar soon changed his mind

"TOMORROW," I TOLD Oiyawa, "*takusan skoki* . . . brrrooom!" In my pidgin Japanese I was telling him that a whole flock of planes would come and blow the copper mine sky-high.

He knocked the ashes out of his long-stemmed pipe, spat contemptuously and scowled at me.

"Today," he said, "you *hori*, I *hancho*. No *skoki* go . . . brrrooom! You load *ju rocco* cars . . . Kuda!"

TURN PAGE



JAWBREAKER (cont.)

In his pidgin English he was telling me that I was a POW, he was boss, so far there hadn't been any planes bombing hell out of anything and I was going to load 16 cars of ore and I had better get going in high gear.

I could take a hint, so I kicked Jack Bailey awake and we lighted our lamps and started back to the stope. An hour before we had lit the charges that blew out our lamps as they blasted out some 20 tons of ore. We had been resting in a niche in a side tunnel, waiting for the poisonous powder fumes to drift out of the stope before we went back to load the ore.

"Some plan you had," I growled at Jack. "Before we started this propaganda plan a week ago they considered 10 cars a good day's work. Now every day it's *toshiban, toshiban* . . . an extra carload for the emperor every time we've opened our trap."

"Let's keep it up for a few more days," Jack urged. "They can't work us more than 14 hours a day; we'd get in the way of the day shift."

The Japanese never heard of a swing-shift. We worked 12-on-12-off at top speed all the time. And I could remember the days I used to beat my chops because I caught a 12 to 4 on the case-mates at Cavite.

"One more day I'll give your plan," I told him, "then I go back to the 'Oiyawa-san, the-Nipponese-are-wonderful warriors routine!'"

"You do and I'll cut off your salt ration."

Jack had traded a white shirt, he'd smuggled along all the way from the Philippines, for a sack of salt. Working and sweating in the heat of the copper mine every day, salt was a very necessary item. We craved it more than tobacco or sugar.

"Well," I hedged, "I might as well. I'm loading six extra cars a day for the emperor and I'm buying Japanese war bonds."

It was true. The Japanese were supposed to pay us 25 Sen a day. But they only gave us 10 Sen in cash. They explained that they were putting the other 15 Sen a day in war bonds so we would have some savings after the Japanese won the war and we were released.

But the fact that we were potential coupon-clippers impressed Oiyawa not a bit, and 16 cars later Jack straightened up with a groan.

"Somebody ought to write a song about this . . . something set to a plaintive Russian tune like the *Volga Boatman*. I got the bridge of the thing all fixed in my mind.

He sang a few bars and I recognized



the melody. It had been the hit song of a Chinese musical comedy that had played in Shanghai in the little theatre just off Yu Yuen Road. It was a catchy tune and Jack had fitted pidgin Japanese to it.

"... takusan shigoto yasume nie, (much work, no rest)

"Sixteen tons for old Banzai. . ."

Just for kicks we sang the song going up the hill to camp that morning. The rest of the gang picked up the simple dirge and by the time we were checked in through the gates everybody was singing it. The guards tried to make us shut up but that just spurred us on and we sang louder. The gang was in better spirits than I had ever seen them.

That afternoon, after we woke up and were waiting for our ration of rice before going down to work the night shift, Jack kept agitating. As an organizer he would have been worth \$100,000 a year to John L. Lewis.

"You got to keep working on them," he told us, "keep telling them that they are only temporary victors—that one of these days the skies will be black with planes and thousands of ships and millions of men will come to defeat them. If you tell it often enough they'll believe you. Then they'll ease off on the work and we'll be able to survive on this miserable ration."

We went down the hill to work, fired by his enthusiasm, singing "16 Ton" with lusty spirit.

They upped the quota again that day and we came back up the hill singing "17 Ton."

Jack was discouraged.

"It's no use, I guess. Unless we can demonstrate somehow that we're stronger or smarter than they are they'll just keep pouring it on."

Going back down that night, someone added a new version to our song and I didn't like the sound of it. . . .

"Takusan shigoto yasume nie . . ."

"Eighteen tons and then we die . . ."

So I was feeling blue and sorry for myself that afternoon as we stood at the shaft-head and waited for the man-lift to take us down to the 8000-meter level where we worked. Then I saw the tar. There were several barrels of it with loose chips on the top like the hard anthracite I used to load in the round stove back home. Thinking of the nostalgic days when I was a kid back on Warwick avenue in Chicago and chewed tar "because it cleaned your teeth," I filled my pockets.

Later in the day Jack eyed me suspiciously.

"You holding out on me? What in hell are you chewing?"

I picked the gob of tar out of my mouth and showed him.

"Is it good?" he asked.

"Cleans your teeth," I said authoritatively.

He wanted to try some so I gave him a piece and cautioned him.

"Don't chew too big a piece or chew it too long."

"Why not?" he wanted to know.

"Because it'll make your jaw so sore you won't be able to grit your teeth with the pain of it for three days. Any six-year-old from Chicago knows that."

"I'm 25 and I was raised on a farm in Indiana," he grinned and shoved a



The hori and hanchi topped off the banquet with a pipe of peace

chunk in his mouth. "Come on. Let's light the charges."

We lit the fuse and then paddled back to the cut-off niche where Oiyawa snoozed on a wooden bench, waiting for us. The blast woke him up and after we had lighted our lamps he eyed us suspiciously. We were both chewing the tar absently and rhythmically.

"Messe nie," he growled.

He thought we were eating our mid-shift meal early. They took a dim view of eating early—or just eating, for that matter.

Jack took up the cudgel. He spoke Japanese better than I did. In fact, he did everything better than I did. He was that kind of a guy.

He showed Oiyawa the tar and explained that all Americans chewed it. That's what made their teeth so strong and white.

This impressed Oiyawa no end. Most civilians who worked in the mine had horrible teeth, if they had any left at all. I guess it was the chemical action of the mineral water that caused it.

"Give me some," he held out his hand.

"Got any left?" Jack asked me.

I shifted uneasily.

"Sure I got some, but if you give it to him he'll chew it all night and tomorrow he won't be able to move his jaw and he'll be horsed off and raise the quota again. We can't stand that."

Jack turned back to Oiyawa and jabbered for a while. It was too fast for me but I could see Oiyawa puffing up and getting madder by the minute. Suddenly he stood up and pounded on his chest.

"Yesterday," he yelled, "no *skoki* brrroom! Today no *skoki* brrroom! Asta no *skoki* brrroom!"

He screamed some more, punctuating each sentence by kicking Jack. Finally Jack turned to me.

"Give him some tar," he ordered.

A little awed by the histrionics, I pulled out a large chunk and offered it tentatively. Oiyawa snatched it away from me, popped it in his mouth and glared at us. I stretched out a hand and was about to caution him when Jack kicked me.

"Shut up," he growled.

On the way back to camp I asked Jack what Oiyawa was screaming about.

"I told him Americans could chew the tar because they were stronger and a more superior race than the Japanese," he chuckled. I told him if the Japanese tried to chew the tar they would get lockjaw and wouldn't be able to eat for two days. He countered by saying that we had kept telling him that planes would come and bomb. He said yesterday there were no planes, today there were no planes and tomorrow there would be no planes . . . and that now I was trying to tell him that Americans were superior and stronger than the Japanese . . . he said he'd show us."

"This buddy system might work out all right in a swimming pool," I told him, "but it's not working out for me in a copper mine. Tomorrow I get a buddy who speaks nothing but Polish."

But surprisingly enough, nothing happened the next day. The quota

wasn't upped, and Oiyawa kept off our backs. My jaw was a little sore from chewing the day before, but a small piece of tar, softened first in my hand, soon worked the kinks out of the jaw muscles.

Jack too, had rubbed his jaw that morning.

"Glad I took a small hunk and didn't chew it too long," he said. "That stuff could really put you out of business."

I noticed Oiyawa watched us chewing all day, somewhat apprehensively it seemed, but he left us alone.

The next day after we got down to our working level and split up into our work sections, Oiyawa led us directly to the *yasume* niche, told us to blow out our lamps and then left us.

"I don't like it," I told Jack. "That so-and-so will probably set off a blast and seal us up in here. He's horsed off at us."

But Jack was snoring gently, sound asleep.

I finally dozed off too; it was warm, dry and comfortable in the *yasume* niche. We were awakened some time later by Oiyawa who told us to follow him. It was only after we got to the shaft-head that we realized that we had slept all through the shift!

The third day I didn't know whether Oiyawa was fattening us for the kill or not. I watched him with a jaundiced eye as he grinned at us and led us to the *yasume* niche. We squatted down, blew out our lamps on his order and waited. Pretty soon he was back and, taking the pack off his back that usually held the fulminate of mercury fuses, he unfolded a magnificent repast for us.

There were hard-boiled eggs, rice balls, bean curd and mesoy! We fell to at his insistence and topped off the banquet with a smoke in his long-stemmed pipe which we passed around like a pipe of peace.

Finally he spoke pleasantly and soberly at great length to Jack. Jack nodded from time to time, hissed appropriately through his teeth and murmured "ah . . . ah so . . . ah . . ."

I was dying of curiosity.

"What'd he say . . . what'd he say . . . is the war over?"

"He says," Jack interpreted, "that his jaw is feeling a little better today, and that he will keep the quota down to 10 cars a day if we will get him a job as interpreter when the sky is filled with planes and thousands of ships filled with millions of men come to land on Nippon's shores."

That night going up the hill we all sang a new verse:

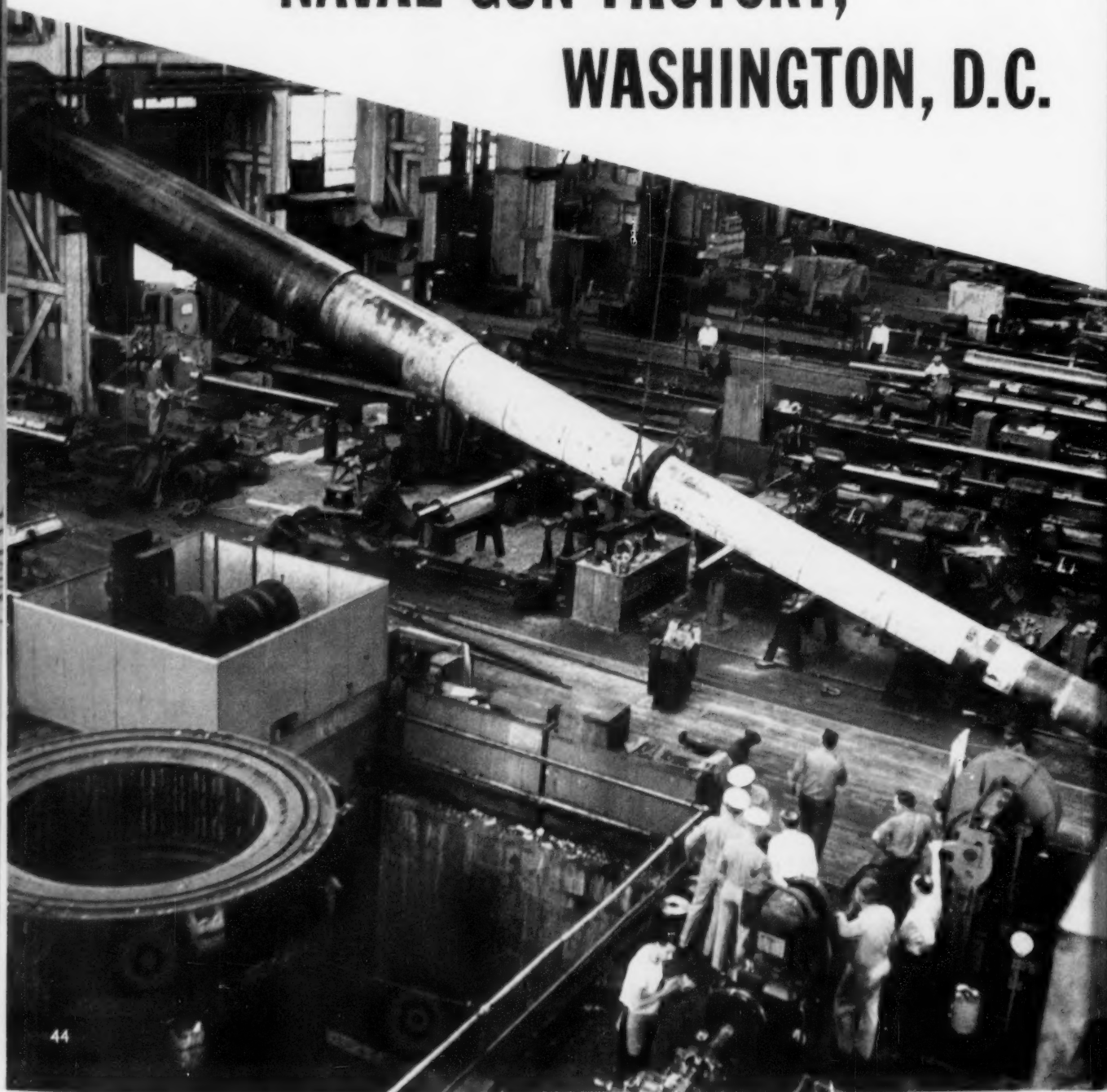
"Takusan *yasume* shigooto nie . . ."

"We are the Marines from o-old Shanghai."

END

POST OF THE CORPS

**MARINE BARRACKS,
U.S. NAVAL ACTIVITIES
NAVAL GUN FACTORY,
WASHINGTON, D.C.**





The Naval Gun Factory's main entrance is spanned by buildings that were once the Marine Barracks

Photos by

by MSgt. Elwood R. Jones

TSgt. Charles Tyler

Leatherneck Staff Writer

Leatherneck Staff Photographer

THE MISSION of performing interior guard duty for eight naval installations in the immediate and nearby Washington area is a complex operation. Marine Barracks, U. S. Naval Activities, with headquarters located at the Naval Gun Factory on the site of the old Washington Navy Yard, Eighth and M Streets, in the Southeast corner of the Nation's Capital, is carrying out its mission to the "nth" degree.

The Headquarters Platoon and 1st Guard Platoon are located at the Gun Factory. Colonel Earl S. Piper is commanding officer, and Lieutenant Colonel Norman R. Nickerson is his executive

officer. Captain Walter W. Barr serves the command as adjutant.

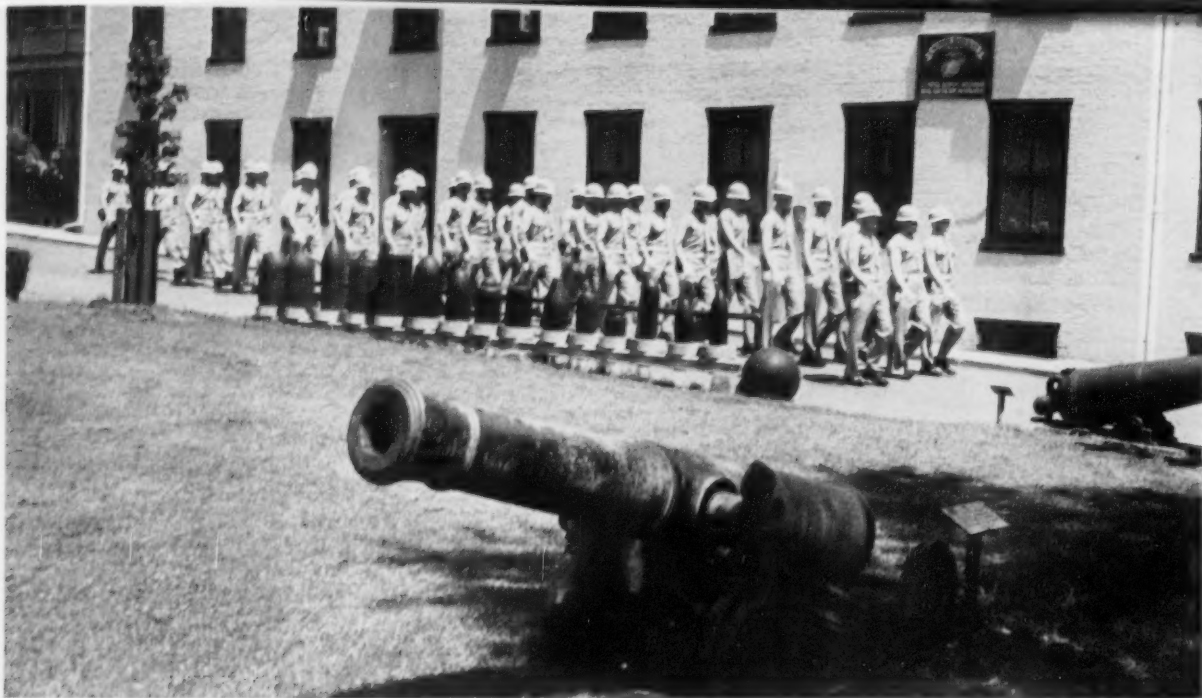
Headquarters Platoon is led by Captain Milton D. Willford and Technical Sergeant Lewis Tuttle is first sergeant. Captain John C. Scharfen is officer-in-charge of the 1st Guard; the first sergeant is Technical Sergeant Louis Slezak.

The command has eight outposts. Four of them—the Naval Receiving Station Brig, Anacostia, D. C., the Naval Photographic Interpretation Center (at the Receiving Station), the Naval Research Laboratory, Washington, and the Naval Radio Station, Cheltenham, Md.,—all come under the

1st Guard Platoon. The 2nd Guard Platoon, with headquarters at the Naval Security Station, on Nebraska Avenue in Northwest Washington, has one outpost under its cognizance—the David Taylor Model Basin, at Carderock, Md. Captain Dalton W. Heilscher, Sr. leads the 2nd Platoon, with First Lieutenant John M. Roe as his exec. Technical Sergeant Dominic V. Emelio is first sergeant. Staff Sergeant Walter J. Romanini is in charge of the detail at the Model Basin.

The 3rd Guard Platoon is at the Naval Ordnance Laboratory, White Oak, Silver Springs, Md. Captain Daniel M. Duffield, Jr., is in command.

TURN PAGE



Marines, returning from a guard mount, marched past relics of America's past wars. The ancient

Spanish field piece (foreground) was captured by Admiral Dewey during the Battle of Manila Bay

GUN FACTORY (cont.)

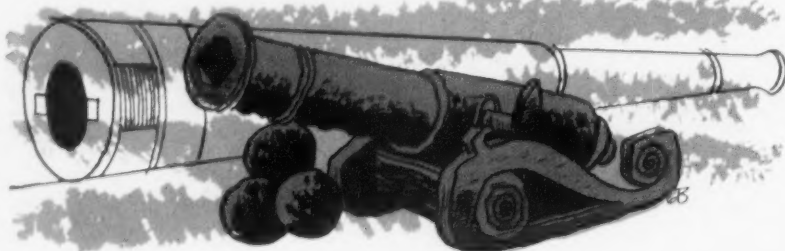
with Master Sergeant Jesse B. Morris as his senior NCO. The eighth outpost is at the National Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, Md. One officer, First Lieutenant Ross M. Gamble, and two NCO's, Staff Sergeant James C. Krache and Sergeant Dennis Manuel, are stationed there.

Men are assigned, or rotated, to the outposts as needed by the headquarters section at the Gun Factory, where Master Sergeant Chester G. Heald is the sergeant major. Also at the Gun Factory are supply and legal sections, Post Special Services, a post exchange, and a large galley and mess hall under the supervision of Master Sergeant Benjamin J. Fallica.

The Headquarters Platoon is concerned chiefly with the overall house-keeping of the command, performing such duties as personnel administration, disbursing and supply. This unit at the Gun Factory is actually the backbone of the entire organization, and its key officer and enlisted personnel daily face the problems of the average Marine Corps post or station.

Technical Sergeant Gale E. Coulter is NCOIC of a 12-man detail at the Naval Research Lab. The meaning of the word "security" is apparent to anyone watching Coulter's efficient gate sentries at work.

The detail is billeted two men to a cubicle in roomy, comfortable barracks. Their small, but neat, kitchen is all-



electric, with a garbage disposal unit, dishwasher and two large refrigerators.

Coulter expressed an opinion, shared by his detachment. "This is my first time out of the Fleet Marine Force," he said, "and I call it excellent duty."

A detachment of 10 men at the Naval Radio Station has Staff Sergeant Arvel G. Mash as its senior NCO. Sentries there are sharp, and perform their assigned security duties with a snap. Duty consists of guarding the main gate, plus normal tasks every Marine finds around barracks house-keeping. Mash is the only Staff NCO in the entire command with quarters on-station. He reputedly spends many week-end hours working in his vegetable garden.

The only naval brig in the Washington Area, at the Naval Receiving Station, has a 19-man Marine detachment. Sergeant Alfred Jachimowicz is NCOIC, with Sergeant Carl L. Wilson as his assistant. The detachment, just across

the Anacostia River from its parent unit at the Gun Factory, assists the Navy in supervising the 80-man lockup. Jachimowicz happily reported that it was seldom crowded.

A five-man detail at the Photographic Interpretation Center, also at the Receiving Station, is directly under Jachimowicz. All of its members are necessarily cleared for classified matter; duties consist, in the main, of checking civilian and military employees as they enter or leave the activity. Far out, in the Northwest part of the city, almost at the District of Columbia-Maryland line, Marines perform airtight guard duty on the gates of the Naval Security Station. Only the foolish would attempt to crack a security system which utilizes not one gate and one sentry, but a double combination of both. Pedestrians and riders, visitors, or those on official business, are checked twice before entering the station. The 94-man (text continued on page 48)



At the Naval Security Station Lab, SSgt. Wilson Jim gave members of the guard a briefing on special orders



MSgt. C. Heald, NGF Sgt. Major, conferred with his commanding officer, Col. Earl Piper



Noon-time athletes from the Naval Gun Factory Detachment and 13th Infantry Battalion, USMCR,

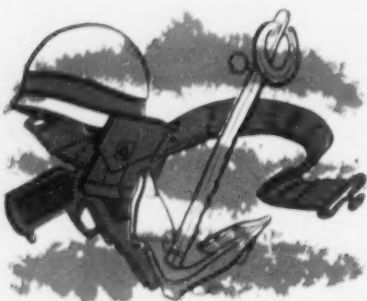
compared batting averages on softball field. The 13th Bn. (at bat) threatened, but settled for a 5-5 tie



Marines on duty at the Naval Security Station dine in a mess hall that resembles an early-American inn



America's fastest growing sport is favorite pastime for the Marines who guard the Naval Ordnance Lab



GUN FACTORY (cont.)

detachment mans a total of seven 24-hour posts, plus 10 special two-and-a-half-hour-a-day posts during rush hours.

Barracks are on the station, and the mess hall, where Technical Sergeant Martin A. Stricker provides excellent chow, is one of the most unique in the Corps. In architecture, it resembles an antique English roadside inn, high-beamed ceiling included.

Most security station Marines find good liberty just outside the gate. In the immediate neighborhood, especially nearby Wisconsin Avenue, good spots are plentiful.

The one outpost, subservient to the Second Platoon at the Security Station, is the 10-man guard at the David Taylor Model Basin. Located a few miles past Glen Echo Amusement Park, on MacArthur Boulevard, the Model Basin is the largest existing research lab of its kind. It was established to provide facilities for the Navy, and other government and private ship-



Sergeant Jiggs was shanghaied from the Security Station but found a home with Pfc Porritt (left) and Sgt. Herbst at the Model Basin

builders, to test ship designs by use of scale models. Wind tunnels for testing airplane and missile designs are also found there.

Marines at the Model Basin draw a subsistence allowance, but are quartered there. They prepare their own food, and on the afternoon they were visited by *Leatherneck*, a large tray of chops was in the office. Chief duties are standing watch on the main gate and manning a station-wide night vehicle patrol.

The 2nd Platoon's mascot, an English bulldog who answers to the name of "Sergeant John Jiggs," now occupies quarters at the Model Basin. He was shanghaied a few months ago from the Security Station for disciplinary reasons. Staff Sergeant Romanini, NCOIC,

has reported no difficulties with Jiggs.

Like other Gun Factory outposts, the 44-man guard at the Naval Ordnance Lab on the Northern outskirts of Washington is concerned mainly with gate watches. Security is the plan of the day. Men there are proud of their duty station, and take obvious pride in their well-kept barracks.

One of the most popular off-duty activities at NOL is bowling, according to Staff Sergeant Jack Eagle, who is an expert at the game. Many 3rd Platoon Marines make nearby Maryland townships their liberty headquarters, and the reports are favorable.

Smallest of the outposts is the one at the National Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, Md. Lieut. Gamble and the two (text continued on page 68)



Pedestrian Gate
Naval Ordnance Lab



Electrical Gate
Naval Security Station



Main Gate
Naval Radio Station



11th and "O" Street Gate
Naval Gun Factory



Pedestrian Gate
Naval Research Lab



Number Three Gate
Naval Security Station

The installations that make up the U. S. Naval Activities, Washington, D. C., are located throughout metropolitan area. Gates are all manned by Marines

by TSgt. Robert A. Suhosky
Leatherneck Staff Writer

Photos by
MSgt. H. B. Wells
Leatherneck Staff Photographer



Fancy shooting by Marine pilots highlighted the aerial gunnery meet held by the Third Marine Aircraft Wing



Seven squadrons participated in the five-day shoot. Major General Marion Dawson, CG of the Third

Air Wing, officiated when the squadrons drew for position. Maj. W. R. Mitchell drew for VMF-115



ARIFLE MATCH usually means just one thing to an old ground-pounding Marine. It's a test of his ability to fire his weapon with an amazing amount of accuracy. Aviation men harbor a similar idea about marksmanship, as the Third Marine Aircraft Wing proved recently at Mojave, California, where its first aerial gunnery meet was held.

Grounded onlookers at the Mojave auxiliary air station flight line became aware that the shooting was on the sharp side as the targets came back well peppered with holes. By the time the meet was ended, the shots were definitely in the "fancy" column.

The meet was actually a training mission, the culmination of six weeks of intra-squadron exercises held at the

wing's home base at El Toro, near Santa Ana, and at El Centro, California. Major General Marion L. Dawson, Commanding General of the Third Wing, assembled the team captains on the stage of the Mojave theater to draw positions from a pilot's hard-hat the day before the meet began. The seven squadrons entered in the sky shoot were confident, and each was betting on its top tigers and hottest ground crewmen. The teams—one from each squadron—were composed of four pilots and planes, with two alternate pilots, and crack mechs.

The next morning, reveille was sounded at half-past-four; flying began an hour later. The planes were in the air until sundown, squadrons landing and taking off in sequence throughout the 12-hour stretch. When the routine was repeated for five continuous days, the result, according to one veteran member of Marine aviation was, "About the most intensive flying I've seen since the Pacific."

TURN PAGE



Targets were rushed to the judges as soon as they were dropped by the tow planes. VMF-323 scored 2838 to capture the meet trophy

SKY SHOOT (cont.)

High winds the first day failed to stymie the pilots as operations commenced. The meet—billed as the biggest in Marine air history—was split into two phases: air-to-air and air-to-ground. Included in Phase I was firing at towed targets at 12,000 and 20,000 feet. Dive bombing, skip bombing, rocket firing and strafing comprised Phase II.

As the results of a squadron's participation in an event began filling the huge tote board outside the station operations building, mere interest in the meet was transformed into a highly competitive spirit. Those hands—particularly pilots—who couldn't wait for the judges' count of their hits, double-



timed to the hut where the targets were marked. And while they couldn't get inside the building, they gathered around a loud-speaker and ticked off the strikes as they were being recorded by the official scorers.

Air Force rules for gunnery meets prevailed and the judging was meticulous as Major Robert F. Forworth, of Marine Air Group 25, chief judge, and his staff minutely scrutinized all targets. They had little trouble, though, with the effort of Master Sergeant Bob Woolbright, of Marine Composite Reconnaissance Squadron 3, in the skip bombing category. Woolbright, a nine-year veteran Marine pilot, turned in the only perfect score of the meet as he put all of his Skyraider's payload on the target.

VMCJ-3 also produced the only double winner of the meet in Master Sergeant Ivan Evans, who returned to El Toro with trophies for dive bombing and strafing. Although Evans—who has been flying for the Corps for a dozen years—and his teammate, Woolbright, won their honors in propeller-driven Douglas ADs, they are qualified jet pilots.

The only non-jet squadron in the meet, VMCJ-3 limited its activities to the air-to-ground phase and swept the



Judges checked each target with microscopic thoroughness. Each hit was marked to avoid double-counting and results were quickly posted



field. In addition to the three individual awards copped by its enlisted pilots, the squadron placed first in over-all, air-to-ground competition, skip bombing and rocket firing contests.

Another all-around showing came from Marine Attack Squadron 323 who emerged from the meet with the Third Wing championship, nosing out Marine Fighter Squadron 314 by a scant 2383.72 to 2361.18 on the last day of the shoot. And while they received the giant, gleaming Wing trophy and the team prize for dive-bombing, none of VMA-323's pilots cornered an individual award.

Afterwards, it was pointed out that VMA-323 conceivably—and very easily—could have lost its first place if it had failed to drop one bomb, or had not unleashed one rocket, during the air-to-ground phase of the meet. All bombs and rockets did get away, however, a tribute to the squadron's ordnancemen. Throughout the meet, and at the banquet which followed, the non-flying maintenance, ordnance, electronics and supply personnel were continually being recognized as an integral unit of the pilot-ground crew team.

"We might fly the planes," one pilot said, "but we can't get them off the ground by ourselves."

Top pilot shooter of the Mojave maneuver was First Lieutenant W. P. Hutchins, of VMF-314, who compiled an individual high score of 672.69. First Lieutenant Harry E. Sexton, of Marine Attack Squadron 115, flew his F9F-5 Panther jet to first place in the 12,000 feet air-to-air event and Captain Harry V. Lundin, captain of the VMF-311 entry, took the 20,000 feet individual honors, leading his team to the air-to-air aggregate trophy. Another 314 jetman, Lieutenant Colonel E. K. Pedersen, won the individual rocket firing prize while the team he captained won the 12,000 feet honors.

TURN PAGE

TEAM TOTALS	
NORTON, R.	102.00
#5	4211314510145250
BROWN, L.	
CARELL, L.	
McNATT, M.	192132
MITCHELL, W.	202516
NORTH, W. J.	201829
SEXTON, H. E.	32454359
TOTALS	192111122
JRK, T. K.	210
RICKSON, K.	.750
FOY, W. H.	34
RAIN, A. K.	78
MULLIN, J. R.	0
POOP, R. L.	30
TOTALS	16212

High shooter at 12,000 feet, Lieut. Harry E. Sexton (left), scored a blazing 59 percent, comparable to a rifleman firing 240 with the M-1



Master Sergeants Bob Woolbright (left) and Ivan Evans took the top individual honors in dive bombing, skip bombing and strafing contests



Led by the squadron CO, Lieutenant Colonel K. D. Frazier, Marine Attack Squadron 323 won over

six other participating squadrons in the meet. The shooting was helped by five days of good weather



The only non-jet squadron in the meet, VMCJ-3, limited its activities to the air-to-ground phase

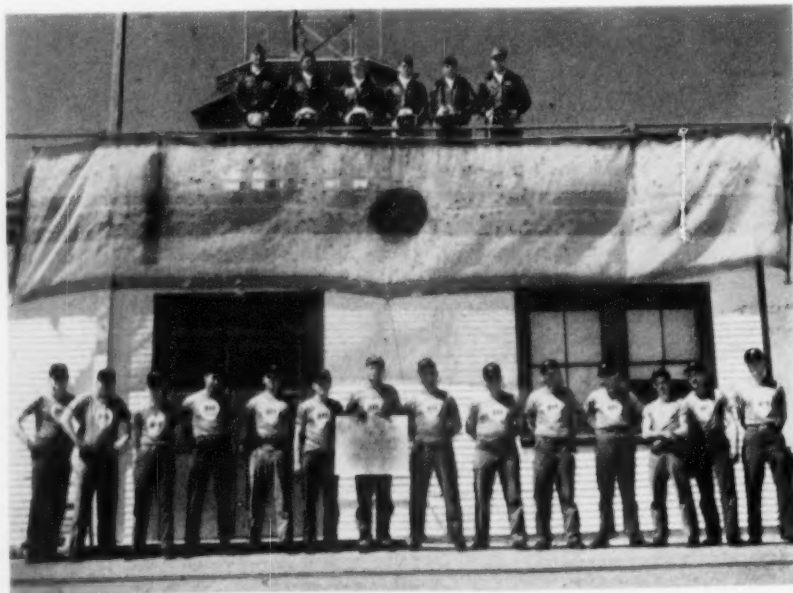
and beat the jets. In addition to the three individual trophies, it scored highest in ground support flying

**The squadrons are
looking forward
to next year's meet**

VMF-311 also won as high team at 20,000 feet.

The enthusiasm of the men and the success of the shooting match proved the combat readiness of the wing and boosted the possibility of an All-Marine aerial gunnery meet next year.

END



This tow banner, blasted by flyers of VMF-311, was regarded as a monumental bit of "sky-shooting" by wing contestants at the air meet

In Reserve



Edited by TSgt. Allen G. Mainard



Photo by Louis Lowery, Leatherneck Magazine
Lieutenant General V. E. Megee, Assistant Commandant, presented the awards to the four winners of the Reserve Instructors Contest



Photo by SSgt. William Beale, USMC
Captain Gerald Fitzgerald, VTU(S) 5-21 (pointing), guided Reservists who won a trip to Washington to compete in the instruction contest

Reserve Instruction Contest

For more than a century, fledgling Marines could learn their trade only at the knee of battle-wise veterans, who often chose to keep their hard-won knowledge to themselves. In the era from 1775 to the 1880s, the technique of instruction was on a hit-or-miss basis. Doctors then could legally practice medicine after listening to lectures for a few months. And the success of military training was also left largely to chance.

Almost a decade later, the military profession, aware of its obvious shortcomings, began its gradual rise to the level of a serious occupation. In 1891, the Marine Corps required its first examinations for promotion. The School of Application, established soon afterwards at the Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C., (then the site of HQMC) helped launch the battle for higher caliber training and instruction. And the quality of training has been climbing ever since.

Today's Regular and Reserve recruits, in notable contrast to the boots of the last century, benefit from competent instruction by efficient, well-trained instructors. They are keenly aware that the key to survival in the atomic age may depend upon how skillfully they have been trained.

Another step toward more competent instructors was taken recently when the Marine Corps Reserve, Marine Corps Institute, and *Leatherneck Magazine* co-sponsored the first Marine Corps Reserve Technique of Instruction Contest. The competition was held on April 26 and 27 at the Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C., site of the original School of Application. The panel of judges included important civilian and military experts.

The 16 Reservists who earned the trip to Washington by winning district level championships were:

1stMCRD, Boston, Mass.

Sgt. Richard M. Welsh

2d Engr. Co., Boston, Mass.

TURN PAGE

IN RESERVE (cont.)

Corp. Marie K. Driscoll
WM Co., 2nd Inf. Bn.,
Watertown, Mass.

4thMCRRD, Philadelphia, Pa.
Corp. Paul T. Kirsch
12th Inf. Bn., Pittsburgh, Pa.
SSgt. Robert S. Seriff, Jr.
78th Special Inf. Co.,
Williamsport, Pa.

5thMCRRD, Arlington, Va.
Sgt. Steven R. Benford
13th Inf. Bn., Washington,
D. C.
Sgt. Richard N. Stulz
5th Engr. Co., Roanoke, Va.

6thMCRRD, Atlanta, Ga.
SSgt. Lewis H. Wilson
I-I, 38th Spec. Inf. Co.,
Montgomery, Ala.
SSgt. Paul H. Ilyinsky
99th Spec. Inf. Co., Riviera
Beach, Fla.

8thMCRRD, New Orleans, La.
SSgt. William V. Cheek
57th Spec. Inf. Co., Albu-
querque, N. M.
Pfc Willard J. Fletcher
6th Inf. Bn., Houston, Texas

9thMCRRD, Chicago, Ill.
MSGt. Miles M. Vondra, Jr.
18th Spec. Inf. Co., Glen-
view, Ill.
Sgt. Martin C. Kelly
1st Shore Party Group,
South Bend, Ind.

12thMCRRD, San Francisco,
Calif.
Sgt. Bernard Hyman
2d Armored Amphib. Co.,
San Francisco
Corp. Ernest M. Vollmer
6th Auto. Wpns. Btry,
Spokane, Wash.

COMART, Glenview, Ill.
MSGt. Robert W. Deicke
VMF-142, Miami, Fla.
Corp. W. E. Simonsen
VMF-234, Minneapolis, Minn.

Before the competition began, the Reservists visited the Capital's historic landmarks, were guests of the National Press Club at a luncheon in their honor, and were introduced to Senator Paul Douglas and Representatives James Roosevelt and James P. S. Devereux, all former Marines. They also received Argus C-3 cameras and Parker 51 pen and pencil sets.

Each competitor was judged on his

20-minute presentation with training aids, and later on a five-minute impromptu talk. The method of judging the contestants was left solely to the discretion of the panel. However, for uniformity, a suggested score sheet was provided, listing qualities that a good instructor should demonstrate. Some of the factors considered were timeliness of the material, amount of information offered and logical presentation of facts.

The semi-final presentations were judged by Brigadier General W. W. Stickney, Deputy Director, Marine Corps Reserve; Mr. C. Kerndt, Organization and Training Directorate, Department of the Army (Training Aids); and Mr. H. Huey, Vice President, International Research Associates, Inc., New York—who comprised Panel One.

Brigadier General R. B. Luckey, Deputy AC of S, G-3, HQMC; Mr. M. B. Callahan, Head, Training Aids, Bureau of Naval Personnel, and Dr. D. D. Smith, Head, Personnel and Training Research Branch, Office of Naval Research, comprised the Panel Two team of judges.

A third panel, consisting of Brigadier General T. G. Ennis, Director, Marine Corps Reserve; Mr. C. D. Jackson, Vice President of *Time*, Inc.; Mr. A. C. Eurich, Vice President for the Fund for the Advancement of Education; and Mr. Earl Newsom of Earl Newsome, Inc., New York, handled the finals.

When the judging had ended, Corporal Ernest M. Vollmer, a college student and member of the Sixth Automatic Weapons Battery, Spokane, Wash., had been rated the top instructor of the Marine Corps Reserve. Vollmer participates in the platoon leaders class at Gonzaga University at Spokane. His winning speech, "Small Arms Trajectory" won over other Reservists who had converged on Washington from across the nation.

Second place went to Master Sergeant Miles M. Vondra, 18th Special Infantry Co., Evanston, Ill., whose specialty was "Leadership." Staff Sergeant William V. Cheek, 57th Special Infantry Co., Albuquerque, N. M., finished third. Fourth place was won by Sergeant Martin C. Kelly, 1st Shore Party Group, South Bend, Ind.

For earning the title of the best instructor in the Marine Corps Reserve, Vollmer carted off, in addition to the Argus C-3 camera and Parker 51 pen and pencil set, a projector, light meter, film viewer, and a year's supply of color film, in prizes.

After the contest, the finalist judges, who had traveled from New York at their own expense, were so deeply impressed with the instruction program that they volunteered to furnish, out of their own pockets, cash for a perpetual trophy for future contestants of the Marine Corps Reserve Technique of Instruction Contests.

MSGt. Paul Sarokin



Photo by Pfc R. G. Rao, USMC

Theodore R. McKeldin, Jr., was sworn into the PLC program by his father, the Governor of Maryland. Major A. Schwenk stood by

The New Breed

A Marine master sergeant had the satisfaction of realizing the fruits of his labor during a recent trip to Washington, D. C. Master Sergeant Lonnie B. Hughes, a member of the I-I Staff, 38th Special Infantry Company, Birmingham, Ala., acted as DI and chapcrone for a group of Southern youngsters.

Hughes takes an active part in the nation-wide program of 650,000 School Safety Patrol members by regularly supervising the drill of a unit in Birmingham. Smartly uniformed in Confederate gray, 35 of the city's 500 Patrol members won the opportunity to attend and march in the 20th National School Safety Patrol Parade.

The Marine Staff NCO proudly marched the length of the parade with his applause-prompting charges.

MSgt. Elwood Jones



Photo by TSgt. Charles B. Tyler, USMC

MSgt. L. B. Hughes, 38th Special Infantry Co., Birmingham, brought 35 youngsters to Washington to march in the School Safety Parade

The Pen Is Mightier

Assignments in letter-writing, long a headache to students, recently took on a new look in Dayton, Ohio.

When a sixth grade teacher at a local school assigned her English class the task of writing a business letter, one lad wrote to the 2nd Supply Company Inspector-Instructor Staff, requesting "pictures of boats, guns and airplanes of the U. S. Marine Corps."

The staff responded with pictures and an invitation to visit the training center. The invitation was accepted and the boys and girls were given a first-

hand look at weapons, vehicles and individual equipment of the Marine Corps.

The teacher thanked the staff for "what you have done for my letter-writing lessons."

SSgt. Jack Paxton

4thMCRD, Philadelphia, Pa.

The 59th Switches

Wheeling, W. Va.'s, Marine Corps Reserve unit, the 59th Special Infantry Company, is now part of the 4th Ma-

rine Corps Reserve and Recruitment District.

Until April, the company had been part of the 5th MCRD. Prompted by the fact that the 4th District had recruiting jurisdiction over the Wheeling area, the transfer was made by the Commandant.

Transfer of the 59th brings the 4th district's number of reserve units to 40—third largest in the nation.

MSgt. Clayton Barrow

4thMCRD, Philadelphia, Pa.

Did It Themselves

Members of the 6th Supply Company, Memphis, Tenn., hit the beach in a simulated landing at the Joint Marine Corps, Navy and Army Reserve Training Center training area, which was recently completed.

With plans in the mill for the unit to take Summer training at TTU, Little Creek, and the knowledge that many members had never set foot on a net, special training had to be planned. No facilities were available, but with donations from local companies and hard work, a Dry Net Mock-up was built.

The net was the next problem. The Navy furnished the rope and Naval Reservists began weaving a cargo net for the Marines' use. With only a short time remaining before the drill, and with an uncompleted net on their hands, the Marine Reservists were stymied again. Sergeant T. G. Schipper of the I-I Staff, calling on his previous Navy experience, completed the net the day before the drill.

6th Supply Company
Memphis, Tenn.

END



Photo by Ike Harris, Lynn (Mass.) Telegram News

The 2d Engineer Company, Lynn, Mass., brought their dry-net gear inside when damp weather threatened to interfere with their training

UPCHURCH, Sidney A. (0141) 3dMar-
Div to 2dMarDiv
WAGNER Jr., Frank H. (0141) 3dMar-
Div to MCB CanPen
WALDREP, Earl D. (1169) MCS Quant
to 2dMarDiv
WALDRON, Donald E. (0141) MARPAC
to MCAS Kaneohe Bay Oahu TH
WALDVOGEL, Irwin F. (0141) MARPAC
to NMCRIC Evansville Ind
WALDRUP, William E. (0141) 3dMarDiv
to NMCRIC Butte Mont
WAUGH, Robert E. (4029) MARPAC to
FMFPac
WEBSTER, Richard M. (6412) MAD
to AFMFPac El Toro
WHITE, Robert C. (6481) 1stMAW to
2dMAW
WILLIAMS, Clayton O. (6613) MAD
Memphis to 2dMAW
YARD, Bernard L. (5519) 3dMarDiv
to 2dMAW

ADLER, Frederick J. (2528) 1stMarDiv
 to NMCRFT Ft. Worth
 ALEXANDER, Herman E. (3516) 3d-
 MarDiv to AirFMFPac El Toro
 ALLEN, James (0111) MARPAC
 to MCRTC Tampa Fla
 BAILEY, Evan C. (5512) 1stMAW to
 2dMAW
 BAKER, W. William C. (3049) Seattle
 Wash to 1stMarDiv
 BARDEN, Milton A. (0431) 3dMarDiv
 to AirFMFPac El Toro
 BARNES, L. James (0111) 3dMarDiv to
 MCAS El Toro
 BARTON, Bernard R. (0359) 3dMarDiv
 to 1stMarDiv
 BATES, William C. (0369) 3dMarDiv to
 MCB Campen
 BECKER, Francis V. (2049) 2dMarDiv
 to NMCRTC Cumberland Md
 BELL, William A. (0659) 3dMarDiv
 Div to MCB Campen
 BILLING, Royal T. (0111) 3dMarDiv to
 MCAS Miami
 BOWEN, Robert L. (071) 1st MCRD
 Div to MCB Campen FFT
 BOWEN Jr., Billy (0111) 2dMarDiv to
 HQMC
 BOYD, Ronald (0369) 3dMarDiv to
 MCS Quant
 BOYD, Edward (2161) 3dMarDiv to
 MARPAC
 BRADSHAW, George L. (0369) 3d-
 MarDiv to MCRTC Midland Tex
 BRIGHT, Kennic F. (0141) 1stMarDiv to
 29 Palms
 BROWN, Lee Roy (3651) 1stProMarAir-
 Gnd Ftr to MARPAC
 BROWN, Guy (0369) 3dMarDiv to
 1stMarDiv
 BROWN, Robert A. (0369) 3dMarDiv to
 MB Crane Ind
 BROWNELL, Anne R. (3411) PI to
 MCS Quant
 BUQUOIR, George B. (0369) 1stMarDiv
 to MCB Campen FFT
 BULLOCK, John H. (0111) MB Pensac-
 ola Div to MCAS Miami
 BURNETT, Charles E. (1371) 3dMarDiv to
 MAD NATTC Memphis
 BURNETT, Edwin L. (0111) MCB Cam-
 LeJ to MCB Campen FFT
 CALLE, Charles E. (1049) MCB Cam-
 LeJ to FMFLANT NorVa
 CARELLA, Robert C. (0621) AirFMF-
 Pac to MAD NATTC Jax Fla
 CARLSON, Charles W. (3573) WARTC La-
 coin Neb to MCB Campen FFT
 CARLSON, Robert F. (3949) NMCRTC
 to MCAS El Toro FFT
 CARROLL, W. (0411) AirFMFPac
 Trenton NJ to MCS Quant
 CHRISTENSEN, Eugene P. (0141) 3d-
 MarDiv to 1stMarDiv
 CLAPP, Francis D. (5337) 29 Palms
 Div to NMCRTC Tulsa Okla
 CLARK, Leon P. (3311) 3dMarDiv to
 MCB CamLeJ
 CLARK, Leonard T. (6461) FMFPac
 to 2dMAW
 CONLEY, Enoch M. (0369) 3dMarDiv
 to 2dMarDiv
 CONN, Andrew H. (0811) 3dMarDiv
 to 1stMarDiv
 COSBOHN, George C. (0369) 2dMarDiv
 to HQMC
 COUSH, T. (0111) 3dMarDiv to MCAS
 El Toro
 CRAIG, Douglas K. (0811) 29 Palms
 Div to MCB Campen FFT
 CROOK, William M. (1379) 1stMAW
 to FMFLANT Camp Pend
 DAFFUS, Donald A. (3516) 29 Palms
 Div to AirFMFPac El Toro
 DAVIS, James E. (2839) 1stMAW 1st
 MCB CamLeJ
 DAWSON, John L. (0369) 3dMarDiv to
 2dMarDiv
 DEAN, Francis M. (0111) PI to Air-
 FMFPac El Toro
 DE FORREST, Robert E. (0161) 3d-
 MarDiv to PI
 DEREWANY, Steve (0161) 1stMarDiv
 to MCB Campen FFT
 DEREWLANKA, Stanley J. (0369) 3d-
 MarDiv to MB Boston
 D'ERRICO, Frank A. (0369) 3dMarDiv
 to MCB Campen
 DEGENES, Joseph P. (3949) 1stMarDiv
 Div to MCRTC Kentfield Calif
 DODGE, LeRoy W. (0369) 3dMarDiv to
 2dMarDiv
 DODGE, Steven W. (3049) MARPAC to
 WARTC NAS Wright Wash
 DODGE, Charles W. (0369) 3dMarDiv
 Div to MB Phila
 DONAHUE, John A. (0141) MCS Quant
 to HQMC
 DUNSCOMB, E. H. (0369) PI to
 FMFPac El Toro
 DURSCOMB, Daniel (3049) 3dMarDiv to
 MCAD Cherry Point

DOCK, James R. (3411) HQMC to
FMFt Camley
ADKINS, Elmo O. (5613) MATTC Memphis
to MCAS Miami
ALLEN, Charles L. (6211) 3dMarDiv to
1stMarDiv
ALBERT, William T. (0141) MCRTC
Chicago to 2dMAW
ALLEN, Lee E. (5611) HQMC to MCAS
Miami
BARSKY, Henry B. (5611) 1stMAW to
MCAS El Toro
ALLEN, Robert E. (3619) MCAS Miami to
MCB Camley
BARNES, Silas K. (4029) FMFPac to
MarCorSubPcn Albany Ga
BARNUM, Gushon A. (811) HQMC to
2dMarDiv
BENDER, Alvin S. (4631) MB 8th & I
Wash DC to PI
BARNETT, Clement F. (0141) 3dMarDiv to
2dMAW
BISSETT, Joseph (3940) NMCRTC Roch-
elle NY to MCS Gaust
BOUDREAU, Albert J. (3049) 1stMarDiv to
MB NAD Gahu Th
BOUDREAU, Albert J. (3049) NMCRTC
Cambridge to MB Pearl
BOZEMAN, James M. (3061) MCAS
Kanebete Bay to MCAS El Toro
BROOKS, Robert D. (0169) 5th MCRND
to MCB CamPen FFT
BROOKS, James M. (5171) 3dMarDiv to
AirFMFPac El Toro
BUNCH, David H. (5711) 3dMarDiv to
AirFMFPac El Toro
BRIDGES, Robert E. (4121) NAS Pax-
Riv to MCAS El Toro FFT
AROLD, Frank T. (0141) MB Lake
Mead Las Vegas to CamPen FFT
BARNETT, James M. (0111) NMRT
Raleigh to HQMC
COLBERT, George W. (0131) 3dMarDiv
to 1stMarDiv
BRIDGES, Robert T. (0169) 5th MCRND to
MCB CamPen FFT
CROY, James L. (2131) 3dMarDiv to
MarCorSubPcn Albany Ga
CROOK, James R. (0141) MB Lake
Mead Las Vegas to MB Lake Mead Las
Vegas
DANIEL, Robert L. (2561) HQMC to
2dMarDiv
DE GRASSE, John C. (1401) AirFMFPac
to MCS Guant
DE LOACH, Jack P. (0169) 3dMarDiv
to MCRTC Rine G
DOBOY, Edward E. (0911) 3dMarDiv to
MCAS El Toro
DOWDY, Robert E. (4369) 1stMarDiv to
MCB CamPen FFT
DOWDY, Robert J. (1381) MAG-31 to
2dMarDiv
FLANAGAN, Joseph (3049) MARPAC to
HQMC
FOLEY, Francis R. (3411) HQMC to
MCB Camley
FOLEY, James B. (0141) 3dMarDiv to
NMCRTC Lexington Ky
GASTON, Leonard L. (0141) MARPAC
to 1stMarDiv
GATES, Robert W. (0161) NMCRTC
Newark NJ to CamPen FFT
GILBERT, Charles C. (0141) 3dMarDiv to
NMCRTC Birmingham Ala

HADSPOTT Jr., Frank (0141) 3dMarDiv
to MCAS El Toro
MATTHEWS, Render M. (66413) MCAS
Miami to El Toro FFT
MATTHEWS, Thomas A. (6727) 1stMAW
to 2dMAW
MELVILLE, William F. (0398) 3dMar-
Div to 1stMarDiv
MELVIN, ORLAND W. (991) 3dMar-
Div to MCAS El Toro
MILLS, James F. (0141) MB NB NorVa
to MD USS DES MOINES
MITCHELL, Leonard J. (3441) MCR
CamLeJ to HQMC
NEWTON, William D. (0164) 3dMarDiv
to MCB CamPen
O'BRIEN, Augustine H. (0369) 3dMarDiv
to 1stMarDiv
O'ROURKE, Charles E. (2639) MARPAC
to MCB CamPen FFT
OVERMAN, Edward W. (1871) 3dMarDiv
to FMFLANT CamLeJ
OWENS, William (0369) 3dMarDiv to
2dMarDiv
PARICE, Nicholas D. (0396) MB York-
town Va to HQMC
PATTERSON, Richard H. (0141) NM-
CRTC Portland Ore to MARPAC
PATTERSON, Robert W. (0369) 1stMAW
to MB NAD Oahu Tin
PICKETT, James D. (6431) MCAS Santa
Ana to AirFMFAC El Toro
PICKETT, Joseph H. (0141) MARPAC to
MCAS El Toro
POUNDER, Jerome (2131) 13thNavDist
to 2d Palms
RAY, Emory A. (0369) 3dMarDiv to
1stMarDiv
REED, Edward E. (049) MCRTC San
Bruno Calif to MCB CamPen FFT
REISE, Herman J. (3441) MARPAC to
1stMarDiv
REHRIG, Paul H. (3316) HQMC to
MCRTC Miami
RICHARDSON, Perl (0848) HQMC to
1stMarDiv
ROBBINS, James D. (5211) MCAS El
Toro to AirFMFAC FFT
RODARG, Robert (0141) MCB Cam-
LeJ to MCRTC Tallahassee Fla
SANCHEZ, Edward (5412) 1stMAW to
2dMAW
SCHNEIDER Jr., William A. (1411)
MB Quant to MCB CamPen FFT
SHELDON, Arvid K. (6621) HQMC to
2dMAW
SLOAN, Albino M. (3537) 3dMarDiv to
AirFMFAC El Toro
SPAR, Eugene (3537) 2d Palms to
MARPAC
SPRING, Norman D. (3121) MB Pearl
Harbor to MCSCA San Fran
STYPP, Odys (1049) MARPAC to HQMC
SUMMERS, Harvey L. (3049) 3dMarDiv
to AirFMFAC El Toro
THOMAS, James L. (1871) 3dMarDiv to
MARPAC
THOMPSON, Clarence A. (2645) 12th
AF to MB Kodiak Alaska
TINKLER, Leslie R. (5621) MCRD San
Diego to MCAS El Toro
TIPTON, George A. (0141) 3dMarDiv to
2dMarDiv
TURANO, Louis M. (2351) Little Creek
Va to MCB Quant
TURNER, Joe L. (6613) NATTC Mem-
phis to MCB CamLeJ FFT
TZIZIK, Nymha H. (0369) MARPAC to
3dMarDiv

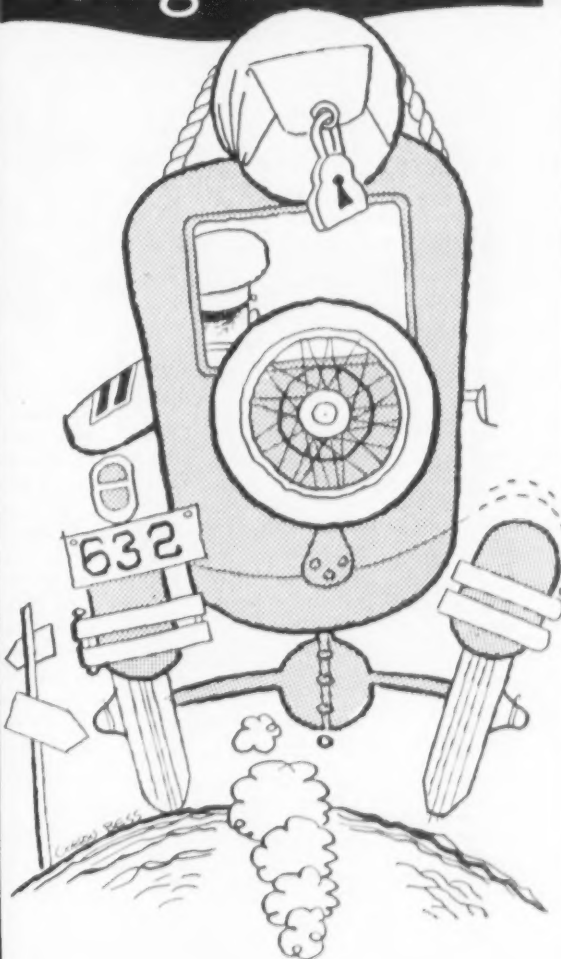
DYNE, William J. (3049) 3dMarDiv to 1stMarDiv
 ELLINGTON, Aubrey H. (0369) 3dMarDiv to NMCRTC Amarillo Tex
 EVANS, Charles E. (2311) MARPAC to MCB CamPen FFT
 EVANS, Jack R. (6511) NATTC Jax to AirFMFPac FFT
 EVANS, Jesse J. (0141) 3dMarDiv to 12th MCRD
 FERGUSON-DAVIE, Jr., Henry. H. (1169) 1stMAW to 29 Palms
 FITZPATRICK, Harold L. (1833) HQMC to FMFLant CamLeJ
 FOSTER, Robert D. (0741) FMFPac to MARPAC
 FREEMAN, Carl P. (0369) 3dMarDiv to MCS Quant
 FRITTS, Jr., John F. (0369) 3dMarDiv to MCB CamLeJ
 FRYMARK, Frank H. (0141) 2dMarDiv to MCB CamPen FFT
 GAIR, Alexander J. (0369) 3dMarDiv to MCRTC New Castle NH
 GATEWOOD, Martin A. (0111) 3dMarDiv to MCAS Miami
 GAUTHIER, Roland J. (4131) 3dMarDiv to MCS Quant
 GEBB, Marvin D. (6727) 2dMAW to MCAS El Toro FFT
 GENUNG, Robert E. (0141) 2dMarDiv to HQMC
 GIBSON, Earl J. (1539) MCB CamLeJ to FMFLant
 GILBERT, Jr., Thomas R. (7113) MAD Jax to MCAS El Toro FFT
 GROSS, Francis P. (0141) 3dMarDiv to 2dMAW
 GOUGHIE, Jr., Olaf F. (4111) HQMC to MCAS Miami
 GOUGH, Richard W. (2161) MARPAC to MCB CamPen FFT
 GRISSON, Ralph W. (0369) 3dMarDiv to NMCRTC Greensboro NC
 GROSS, Francis P. (0141) 3dMarDiv to 2dMAW
 GROSS, John B. (0369) 3dMarDiv to MCS Quant
 HAHN, III, Charles C. (4312) 3dMarDiv to MCRD San Diego
 HAMILTON, Richard B. (0141) 3dMarDiv to MCRD San Diego
 HARDEE, Algora (3049) 3dMarDiv to PI
 HARNER, Luther P. (0141) 4th MCRD to 2dMAW
 HARRELL, Jesse W. (0141) 3dMarDiv to 12th MCRD
 HEIN, James L. (0141) MCB CamLeJ to 5th MCRD
 HILES, Henry F. (0369) 3dMarDiv to 2dMarDiv
 HINES, Louis H. (3131) MCAS Kaneohe Bay to MCB CamLeJ
 HOLLEY, Henry M. (0121) 3dMarDiv to 2dMAW
 HOOVER, Herbert E. (3516) 1stMAW to AirFMFPac
 HORTON, CLYDE A. (6122) MAD Memphis to 2dMAW
 HUDSON, Jr., Herman P. (6711) AirFMFPac to MCAS El Toro FFT
 ILVENTO, Joseph (0141) FMFLant to HQMC
 INGERSOLL, Jr., Alvah E. (0300) MARPAC to MCB CamPen FFT
 INGRAM, Jennings F. (0141) MarCor-SupGen Albany Ga to CamLeJ
 JACKSON, Arthur H. (6621) MCAAS Mojave to MCAS El Toro
 JACKSON, Cleveland L. (3049) NCAB Cherry Point to MarCorCtoDep Phila
 JACOBS, Lee H. (3537) 3dMarDiv to 2dMAW
 JENKINS, Walter J. (3371) 3dMarDiv to MCS Quant
 JENSEN, Harry C. (5519) MCS Quant to MB 8th & I Wash DC
 JONES, Jr., Jimmie R. (3516) 3dMarDiv to AirFMFPac El Toro
 JONES, Randall D. (3537) 1stMarDiv to MARPAC
 KING, Joseph R. (0369) 3dMarDiv to NMCRTC Ft Smith Ark
 KOBLE, Ned A. (3049) NMCRTC Ports Ohio to 2dMarDiv
 KOEPPER, Robert J. (2771) MARPAC to MCB CamPen FFT
 KRUEGER, Wendal W. (0141) MCB CamLeJ to 6th MCRD
 LA FLETTE, Glenwood (2639) 1stMarDiv to AirFMFPac FFT
 LAUDERDALE, Paul R. (2511) 1stMAW to 2dMarDiv
 LEE, Jr., Lytton (0369) 3dMarDiv to 2dMarDiv
 LOBB, Carl F. (0231) 2dMarDiv to 4th MCRD
 LOGAN, Roy D. (6413) NATTC Memphis to WARTC Grossale Mich
 LUCAS, Clifford K. (0369) 3dMarDiv to 1stMarDiv
 LYNCH, Donald J. (0369) 3dMarDiv to 2dMarDiv
 MC CARTHY, Donald J. (5711) 3dMarDiv to 1stMarDiv
 MC CLUNG, Charles J. (3049) 1stMAW to MarCorSupGen Albany Ga
 MC DONALD, Leo G. (0141) 2dMarDiv to HQMC
 MC KINNON, Basil W. (0369) 3dMarDiv to 1stMarDiv
 MAID, Marguerite T. (3411) MCRTC Tampa to MCAS Kaneohe Bay Oahu TH
 MAJOR, Kenneth L. (0811) 29 Palms to 1stMarDiv
 MANLEY, James D. (0369) 6th MCRD to MCB CamPen FFT
 MARKHAM, Donald A. (6621) MCRD San Diego to 2dMAW
 MARRERO, Louis E. (1833) 1stProMar-AirGnd TF to CamLeJ
 MARTIN, James D. (0369) 1stMarDiv to MCB CamPen
 MARSEY, Dominic R. (0141) 3dMarDiv to MarCorCtoDep Phila
 MASTERS, Jr., David H. (0369) 1stMarDiv to MB San Juan PR

MASTERS, Robert C. (0141) MCB CamLeJ to MARC Akron Ohio
 MATTOX, Robert S. (1811) MARPAC to 1stMarDiv
 MELONSON, Harold C. (0369) 3dMarDiv to 2dMarDiv
 METZLER, Paul J. (6412) MAD Memphis to MCAS Cherry Point
 MORRALL, Frank E. (0369) 9th MCRD to MCB CamPen FFT
 NEECE, James R. (3061) 2dMAW to MCAS KANOEHE BAY Oahu TH
 NELSON, Harvey S. (0848) 3dMarDiv to 2dMarDiv
 NETZEL, Norbert A. (0141) 2dMarDiv to HQMC
 NEWELL, Robert L. (3051) 3dMarDiv to MCB CamPen
 NIXON, Howard J. (3049) 3dMarDiv to MarCorSupGen Albany Ga
 O'CONNOR, John A. (6431) 1stMAW to MARC Minneapolis
 PAILING, James N. (3049) 9th MCRD to 3dMarDiv
 PARENT, Amos L. (0231) MAG-13 to MCAS Kaneohe Bay Oahu TH
 PARKS, Harry B. (3537) 3dMarDiv to FMFLant CamLeJ
 PEARSON, Edward W. (0369) 1stMarDiv to MCB CamPen
 PEUSCH, Edward M. (4131) MARPAC to MCB CamPen FFT
 PIERCE, Marvin G. (0141) 2dMarDiv to MCAS Kaneohe Bay Oahu TH
 POLLARD, William L. (0369) 3dMarDiv to 1stMarDiv
 PORTER, Leo T. (0369) NMCRTC Freeport NY to MCB CamPen FFT
 PORTER, Sr., Lewis A. (1841) CamLeJ to MCB CamPen FFT
 POTTS, Milton J. (0141) AirFMFPac to MCAS El Toro FFT
 POWERS, James W. (3049) 3dMarDiv to AirFMFPac El Toro
 PURDY, Herbert G. (3537) 3dMarDiv to AirFMFPac El Toro
 REDDER, Andrew L. (0369) HQMC to 2dMarDiv
 REED, Jerry L. (2311) MARPAC to 29 Palms
 ROBINSON, William A. (0369) 3dMarDiv to NMCRTC Camden NJ
 RUDY, Boyd M. (3049) 3dMarDiv to MCAS El Toro
 SADOWSKI, Edward G. (0369) 3dMarDiv to 2dMarDiv
 SANCHEZ, Milton (0141) 1stMAW to FMFLant CamLeJ
 SANT, Keith L. (1841) 3dMarDiv to 1stMarDiv
 SAVOY, Vernon J. (3619) FMFPac to MB 8th & I Wash DC
 SCHULTZ, David L. (0811) 3dMarDiv to 2dMarDiv
 SERAFINI, Fran A. (4029) MCS Quant to MarCorSupGen Barstow Calif
 SESSA, Jr., Michael L. (6412) 2dMAW to MCAS El Toro FFT
 SHADLEY, William C. (0369) 3dMarDiv to 2dMarDiv
 SKATES, Lester J. (0369) MCS Quant to MCAS El Toro FFT
 SMITH, Jr., Jesse H. (0369) 3dMarDiv to 1stMarDiv
 SPENCER, John D. (2511) MCS Quant to MCAS El Toro FFT
 STANLEY, Raymond J. (3311) 3dMarDiv to MAD Memphis
 STONE, Irvin R. (0761) MARPAC to MCB CamPen FFT
 SUMMERVILLE, Harry S. (1169) AirFMFPac to MCB CamPen FFT
 TOMMERS, Arthur (0369) 3dMarDiv to NMCRTC Terre Haute Ind
 TUCK, Thomas E. (6413) MAD Memphis to MCAS El Toro FFT
 TUDOR, Robert W. (3561) 3dMarDiv to MCRD San Diego
 VANDERLINDEN, Milton E. (0811) 3dMarDiv to 1stMarDiv
 WAITE, Casimir R. (0369) 9th MCRD to MCB CamPen FFT
 WALKER, James E. (1861) NMCRTC Gulfport to MCB CamPen FFT
 WALLACE, Harry T. (4111) MCRTC San Bruno Calif to 1stMarDiv
 WARE, Harry L. (3311) 3dMarDiv to 2dMAW
 WARREN, Harold G. (3516) 6th MCRD to MCB CamPen FFT
 WARREN, James E. (0911) 1stMarDiv to MCB CamLeJ
 WEBB, George G. (0900) HQMC to AirFMFPac El Toro
 WILLIS, John (0369) 3dMarDiv to 2dMarDiv
 WILSON, Robert L. (2771) 29 Palms to 1stMarDiv
 WOOD, Stewart (3049) 1stProMarAirGnd TF to MCRTC Portland Me
 WYATT, George L. (1516) PI to 1stMarDiv
 YOUNG, Eugene H. (3361) 3dMarDiv to MCB CamPen
 YOUNG, Glenn R. (0369) 3dMarDiv to 1stMarDiv
 ZOOK, William W. (0369) 3dMarDiv to 1stMarDiv

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ADIBY, Anthony J. (0369) 1stMarDiv to H&SB FMEFPac
 ADKINS, Charles M. (0231) 3dMarDiv to AirFMFPac El Toro
 ALEXANDER, James H. (1369) 8th MCRD to MCB CamPen FFT
 ALGOOD, Charles E. (3561) 3dMarDiv to FMFLant CamLeJ
 ANDERSON, Carl S. (4111) MB PtMh-Va to MCAS Cherry Point
 ANDERSON, Jr., James H. (0141) 3dMarDiv to 4th MCRD
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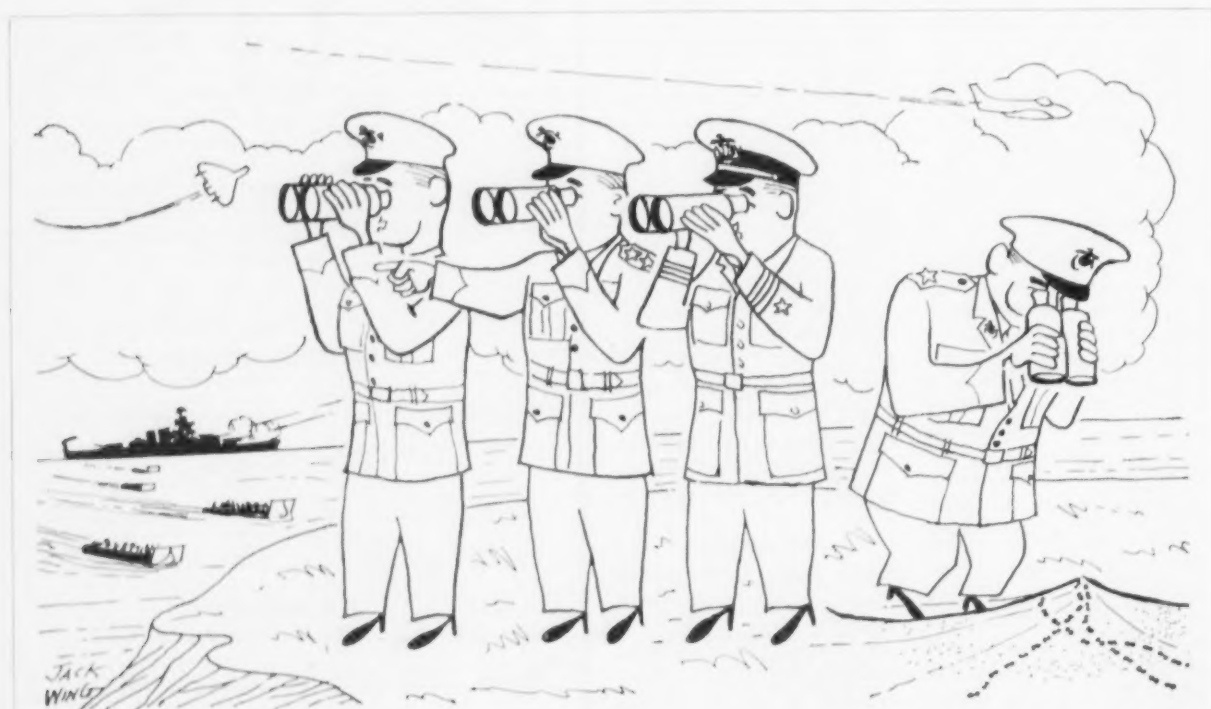
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 ARCHER, Robert C. (0431) MARC Dof-las to 2dMAW
 ARNOLD, Ralph S. (0360) 1stMarDiv to MCB CampPen
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 BAKER, Thomas F. (0111) MCB Cam-Lej to 2dMAW
 BAHANOWSKI, Theodore (0041) FMF-Lant to MD Kwelejin
 BECKER, Robert E. (0711) 3dMarDiv to 1stMarDiv
 BELLEFSKY, Robert T. (0141) 1stMarDiv to MCRD San Diego
 BELFLOWER, James E. (0141) CamLej to MCB CampPen FFT
 BERRY, Glenwood M. (1347) MCRTD Portland Me to MCB CampPen FFT
 BLADES, Carl F. (1431) FMFPac to AirFMFPac El Toro
 BOERS, Robert A. (0349) 1stMarDiv to MD Seattle Wash
 BRADSHAW, Clifford R. (4029) HQMC to MCS Quant
 BREWER, Robert L. (0369) 3dMarDiv to 1stMarDiv
 BROTT, Dallas (0369) 2dMarDiv to MCB CampPen FFT
 BROWN, Charlie T. (3371) MARPAC to 29 Palms
 BROWN, Dale R. (0369) 1stMarDiv to MCAS El Toro FFT
 BRUEGGENJOHANN, Robert H. (0141) MD McAlister Gals to HQMC
 BUCHER, Irvin L. (1279) 3dMarDiv to MarCorSupCen Albany Ga
 BUENFIL, George (5543) 1stMarDiv to 29 Palms
 BUMGARDNER, Henry (3111) HQMC to 4th MCRD
 BURDETTE, George W. (3371) Air-FMFPac to MCRD San Diego
 BURKART, William R. (4611) Air-FMFPac to MCAS El Toro FFT
 BURKE, Harold C. (0911) MB Ptsmh-Va to MCB CamLej
 BURROUGHS, Robert B. (7112) 1stMAW to AirFMPLant
 BUSHNELL, Jack W. (0141) MCRTD San Bruno Calif to MCB CampPen FFT
 BUTLER, Albert R. (0141) MCRTD Tampa to MCB CampPen FFT
 BYRD, Bert L. (0461) AirFMFPac to MCAS Kanohe Bay Oahu TH
 BYRNE, Herbert R. (0369) 3dMarDiv to MCB CampPen
 CAPOREALE, Louis D. (0141) 1stMarDiv to MB NB Phila

CASWELL, Charles R. (0159) 1stMarDiv to MCB CampPen
 CLARK, Raymond E. (0813) MCS Quant to HQMC
 CLARKE, Milton J. (0161) MARPAC to MCB CampPen FFT
 CONNER, William A. (3531) 3dMarDiv to 2dMarDiv
 CONNOLLY, Herbert A. (2331) MCB CamLej to AirFMFPac FFT
 COOK Jr., Marvin (0369) 4th MCRD to MCB CampPen FFT
 COWIN, Earl J. (2336) 2dMarDiv to MCAS El Toro FFT
 COX, Kenneth E. (3561) MCAS Kanohe Bay to MAD NATTC Jax Fla
 CRAIG, Sam (0721) MB Jax to MCB CamLej
 CRASE, Wallace N. (0369) 3dMarDiv to MCB CampPen
 CRAWFORD, Ralph (3509) 3dMarDiv to AirFMFPac El Toro
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 CULBERTSON, Alton D. (0761) MCRTD Pico Calif to 29 Palms
 DAIGLE, Gerald J. (0341) MB Adak Alaska to MB TI
 D'AMICO, Anthony S. (0369) MCB Cam-Lej to MCB CampPen FFT
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 DOBROWOLSKI, Edward F. (0369) 12th MCRD to MCB CampPen FFT
 DRAUGHN, Julius L. (7113) MB Lakehurst to 2dMAW
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 DUNCAN, George C. (1811) 3dMarDiv to 1stMarDiv
 DUNLAP, Hazel D. (0369) 3dMarDiv to 2dMarDiv
 DYER, Daniel M. (0369) 9th MCRD to MCB CampPen FFT
 EBERT, Robert W. (0369) 3dMarDiv to MCS Quant
 ELBIE, Stanley L. (0369) 12th MCRD to MCB CampPen FFT
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 EVANS, Albert N. (3071) 1stMAW to 2dMAW
 EVERHART, George M. (0511) 1stMAW to 2dMAW
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 HACKER, Harold V. (0369) 1stMarDiv to MCB CampPen
 HALSTEAD, Bobby L. (0369) 3dMarDiv to 2dMarDiv
 HAM III, Ernest A. (0231) 2dMarDiv to 8th MCRD
 HAMILTON, William E. (0369) 3dMarDiv to MCB CamLej
 HARBISON, Onnie (3516) 3dMarDiv to AirFMFPac El Toro
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 HARRIS, Jasper L. (0369) 3dMarDiv to 2dMarDiv
 HARTMANN, Allen L. (1141) FMFPac to AirFMFPac El Toro
 HAYES, Frederick C. (0369) MB Corps Christi to CampPen FFT
 HEEDER, Glenn L. (1131) MCS Quant to MCB CamLej
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 LUTHER, James R. (0369) 3dMarDiv to 2dMarDiv
 LUTY, Elmer E. (0800) 3dMarDiv to 1stMarDiv
 MC ALLISTER, Francis M. (5700) 3dMarDiv to 2dMarDiv
 MC CANN, Boyd L. (2311) 29 Palms to MCB CampPen FFT
 MC CARTY, T. W. (0369) 3dMarDiv to MB Corpus Christi Tex
 MC CLAUGHRY, Miner M. (7041) 1stMAW to MCS Quant
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 PAGE, Donald V. (3371) 3dMarDiv to MCS Quant
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 RILEY, Charles W. (2536) NM-CRTC Manchester NH to CampPen FFT
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 STACEY, Aubrey V. (1833) PI to MCB CampPen FFT
 STACEY, Cecil (1539) MCB CamLej to FMFLant
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 STOCKTON, Wayman D. (5711) Air-FMFPac to MCAS El Toro FFT
 SUTTON Jr., George E. (3537) 1stMarDiv to MARPAC
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 WALKER, Francis H. (0811) MARPAC to 1stMarDiv
 WALKER, Harold L. (0811) 29 Palms to MARPAC
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 WATKINS, Milton C. (3111) 3dMarDiv to MCB CamLej
 WEAVER, Clyde D. (3021) 3dMarDiv to NM-CRTC Dayton Ohio
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 WESTBROOK, Rudolph P. (0369) 3dMarDiv to MCAS Mojave Calif
 WHITNEY, Charles G. (0369) 3dMarDiv to 2dMarDiv
 WICHUS, Raymond C. (0300) 3dMarDiv to 2dMarDiv
 WILKES, William A. (3619) MCAS El Toro to FMFPac
 WILLIAMS, James P. (3613) MCAS Miami to MCB CamLej
 WILSON, Charles E. (0369) PI to MCB CampPen FFT
 WILSON, William M. (0231) 3dMarDiv to AirFMFPac El Toro
 WOLNY, Joseph J. (3011) 3dMarDiv to MarCorSupNavy Albany Ga
 WYNN, James T. (4131) MB New London to PI
 YOUNG, Gerald G. (0369) 3dMarDiv to MCAS Mojave Calif

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 GERRY, Chauncey C., SSgt., 527728/3371
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 OLDMAN, Robert W., MSgt., 254950/5849
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 POGANSKI, Arthur L., MSgt., 254331/0141
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 SMITH, Leonard E., MSgt., 254775/3537
 SPINNEY Jr., Charles H., MSgt., 245298/3537
 THOMAS, Harry D., MSgt., 254208/0141
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Dear Sir:

If I were Commandant of the Marine Corps, I would issue extra uniforms to all drill instructors at the recruit depots.

When a potential recruit is interviewed by a recruiting sergeant in his city or town the first thing he notices is that the man picked for that duty is just as spic and span as is possible. He notices his uniforms fit perfectly, creases are ever so sharp and shoes look like a mirror. In fact, he looks like he just stepped out of a band box. To the recruit, this is very important. He figures the Marine Corps must be a sharp outfit so he decides to sign up.

He gets to boot camp and finds a big difference between the recruiter and the drill instructor. The recruiter always looks like he has a new uniform on, whereas the D. I.'s uniform shows the wear and tear of constant laundering and dry cleaning to keep him looking sharp in front of his platoon. In order to keep this "polished" appearance, it costs the D. I. a pretty penny.

In the Summer months, they must change uniforms approximately three times a day or they'd look pretty sloppy. They wear the soles off their shoes in three months, not counting how many pairs of socks they go through. In order to always look sharp in front of the recruit, he must buy extra clothes out of his own pocket.

If a recruiter can be issued extra

Checks for \$25.00 have been mailed to the writers of the letters which appear on these pages. Leatherneck will continue to print—and pay for—ideas expressed by readers who have sincere constructive suggestions for a better Corps. If you were Commandant, what would you do? Your answer may bring you a check. Write your suggestions in the form of a double-spaced typewritten letter of not more than 200 words, and mail to Leatherneck, P. O. Box 1918, Washington 13, D. C.

uniforms, why not the drill instructor? He is the one who makes the everlasting impression on a potential Marine. If the drill instructor impresses a recruit with his neatness at all times, surely we'll have neater looking Marines in the future.

Sgt. Thomas V. Allen
1078673

Dear Sir:

If I were Commandant, I would instigate a program of organized athletics throughout the Corps that would truly be "organized!" Every day we hear of the importance of a Marine's physical fitness and thousands of dollars are spent annually to provide recreation equipment, yet many commands make little concentrated effort toward the setting up of an "organized" athletic program.

I would inaugurate the following program:

1. Instruct all commands to utilize every Wednesday afternoon for organized athletics, *major* field problems and exercises to be the only exception.

2. Instruct all commands to appoint one officer per company-sized unit as intramural officer, and they,

together with the parent unit Special Services officer, would constitute an intramural board. All intramural activities would be scheduled and supervised by this board, and results would be reported to the commanding officer monthly. These reports would include the following:

- a. Sports played
- b. Number of individuals participating.
- c. Results of scheduled games or activities.

3. Instruct the Inspector General to include in his report an evaluation of a unit's intramural program.

Properly organized, athletics cannot be beat as a conditioner, a morale builder, or as a "team spirit" maker. I have seen many a "fair" company molded into an excellent unit with the aid of a good athletic program. Marines have a tradition of being ready; organized athletics can help us to maintain this trust.

Capt. James W. Hanker
054567

Dear Sir:

If I were Commandant, I would issue a directive authorizing unit commanders to substitute "classroom"

instruction in basic military subjects with the Enlisted Basic and Enlisted Advance Courses available by correspondence through the Extension School, MCS, Quantico, Va. These courses offer Marines (Pvt/MSGt) instruction and testing in all basic military subjects required by Marine Corps General Order 186. The purpose of my directive would be to give the commander more productive man-hours to accomplish the primary duties of the unit and still allow his Marines to maintain, and even better their proficiency in the basic military subjects. Supervision could be adequately accomplished by senior NCOs and officers on a company and/or department (air stations) level, controlled still, by the "3" Section.

I feel that in replacing the time-consuming classroom type instruction with a tightly controlled and properly supervised "do-it-yourself" training program, not only would the net results mean more proficient Marines, better qualified NCOs and a more ready Corps for the campaigns ahead, but it also would afford the Corps and its commanders the unique opportunity to utilize each Marine's skills and time to the maximum to accomplish the primary mission.

TSgt. Edward W. Humphries
594313



Dear Sir:

If I were Commandant, I would propose a scheduled "liberty" bus, to and from certain large or moderate sized cities from posts throughout the Corps that were within a certain radius of approximately 40 or 50 miles. This would certainly be a great advantage for the enlisted Marine not possessing an automobile for he would then be able to plan on transportation to and from the place of liberty.

I believe this would also reduce the amount of accidents we now have by servicemen. More than once Ma-

rines have taken advantage of rides from the "pickup stations" located in Washington and accidents have occurred. I believe a great number of these could be prevented by the "Liberty Bus."

Corp. J. T. Butcher
1473930

Dear Sir:

If I were Commandant, I would restrict the privilege of carrying swagger sticks to those Marines in a command status only. In other words, division commanders, regimental, battalion, company commanders and platoon leaders plus platoon sergeants, first sergeants and sergeants major, among the enlisted personnel only, of the above listed commands.

Further, I would re-name the swagger stick and call it "command stick." Also, I would like to see it made a tradition that the command stick would stay with the command and upon relief of the incumbent officer or NCO be passed on to the successor with an appropriate ceremony. I would also inscribe the name of the person who had carried the stick and the dates of his tenure of office. When these become too numerous, place the stick in a cabinet in the office or on display and start a new one.

Capt. Bruce Magruder, Jr.
048866

Dear Sir:

If I were Commandant of the Marine Corps, I would abolish all reference to the "exchange program" that interchanges ground and aviation officers within the FMF. This program originated with a 4 October 1955 letter from the Commandant to all commanding officers which used the term "exchange program." The same term appears in Marine Corps Order 1301.3 which now governs the program. Service publications carried news items about the "exchange programs."

We generally apply the word "exchange" to programs such as the exchange of school teachers between nations. Therefore, "exchange program" connotes that the exchanges are foreign to each other. So the implication of this program was that our ground and aviation officers hardly knew each other. Of course, we all know that this is far from true.

So, if I were Commandant, I would ensure that such programs simply be

called "Change to existing T/Os." The program merely involved designating certain ground billets to be filled by aviators and vice versa.

We have been doing this sort of thing since the Corps got its first aviator, so we should take pains to avoid the impression that our Corps is not a thoroughly integrated air-ground team.

Maj. Dennis D. Nicholson, Jr.
018183

Dear Sir:

If I were Commandant, I would authorize paymasters at all posts and stations to pay an enlisted Marine his dependents' travel and dislocation allowance in advance.

This would ease the financial burdens that are connected with a transfer at the time they arise—not after hardships have been effected.

The high cost of living today prevents most Marines from accumulating an adequate savings account to offset the expenses incurred in a transfer. This situation forces many Marines to draw a "dead horse", against their better judgment, thereby, not only exhausting their savings but indebting themselves to the government.

A question like this will no doubt come into many minds, "What about the few who will try and cheat the Marine Corps—not move their dependents, or send them elsewhere?" My answer is this:

1. On receipt of transfer orders, a Marine would certify that his dependents would complete their travel within 30 days after he reports to his new duty station. This time limit would allow procurement of suitable housing in most cases.

2. At the end of 30 days he would liquidate his dependents' travel and dislocation allowances, or his pay would be checked.


3. In case of a transfer overseas, statements would be certified that his family was traveling to a permanent place of residence while he is overseas.


The Marine Corps aided conditions when it authorized paymasters at posts and stations to pay dependents' travel allowances locally.

Why not go one step further to alleviate hardships and authorize advance payment of dependents' travel and dislocation allowances?

TSgt. James F. Coleman
651047

END


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SOUND OFF

[continued from page 14]

EXPERT BARS

Dear Sir:

I would like to know about the Expert Rifleman Badge. I have fired expert the last three years (1954-1956). Do I rate the badge that has the bar showing that I am a three-year expert? If I do, where can I get the badge and how much will it cost?

I have also fired two years expert with the pistol. Will I be able to get a bar if I fire expert a third time?

It is my understanding that after a person fires expert three years, he rates the badge and bar the rest of his time in the Marine Corps—even if he shoots sharpshooter or marksman at a later time.

Corp. Walter G. Johnson,
H Co., 3rd Bn., 4th Mar. (Reinf),
Third Marine Division, FMF,
c/o FPO, San Francisco, Calif.

● MCM 20102 states, "When an individual qualifies for the third time (not necessarily consecutively) as an expert with the service rifle over course "A", he will be awarded a rifle requalification

bar bearing the years in which the qualifications were made. The rifle requalification bar is to be attached only to the Expert Rifleman Badge.

"When an individual qualifies for the third time (not necessarily consecutively) as an expert with the pistol, automatic, caliber .45 or revolver, caliber .38 over course "A", he will be awarded a pistol requalification bar bearing the years in which the qualifications were made. The pistol requalification bar is to be attached only to the Expert Pistol Badge.

"Applications for requalification bars will be made to the Commandant of the Marine Corps (Code DL) and will include a statement as to the years in which the qualifications were made. Qualifications attained during current enlistments will be verified by commanding officers."

Marksmanship Unit, G-3, HQMC, advises that "After Corporal Johnson has requested the requalification bar and has attached it to the expert rifleman badge, he may wear this with his uniform until he subsequently requalifies in another classification, in which he is authorized to wear only the badge which he currently rates. When he again requalifies as an expert rifleman, he then may wear the badge with the requalification bar."—Ed.



"I got out of mess duty today. I convinced the "top" I was doing the work of two men around here. Sorry I had to drag your name into the discussion."

Leatherneck Magazine

SEPARATION

Dear Sir:

A master sergeant with 19 years and eight months of active federal service goes before a physical evaluation board and is found unfit for duty with a rating of 20% disability.

Which of the following would he be separated by: permanent retirement; Fleet Reserve retirement; or severance pay.

MSgt. Laurence Hart,
200-A Carnation St.,

Wire Mountain Homes,
Oceanside, Calif.

● According to the Separation and Retirement Branch, HQMC, the master sergeant would be separated with severance pay.—Ed.



MARNIES

Dear Sir:

In a recent issue of *Leatherneck* there was a cartoon of a Pfc painting "MARNIES" on 10 F9F Panthers and a master sergeant coming down the line to "inform" him of his mistake.

The day before we received that issue something similar happened here. Our Maintenance Chief noticed our parachute rigger putting "MARNIES" on one of our Beechcrafts. Luckily, he had only lined in the letters and hadn't painted them yet, so it wasn't too much trouble to correct.

We all thought it was pretty funny and wondered if it happened to anyone else.

Sgt. R. E. Jefferson,
Eng., HqSq., MCAF,

New River, N. C.

● We've never heard of any MARNIES misspelling their own name before.—Ed.

RANK ON RETIREMENT

Dear Sir:

Could you get an interpretation of the Reserve Retirement Act as it applies in my case which is regarding the meaning of the words "highest rank held?"

In September, 1934, I enlisted in the National Guard. January, 1936, I took a discharge and enlisted in the Regular Army and eventually became a chief warrant officer (W-2). I left active service in March, 1946, and was carried in the Inactive Reserve until 1953. In April, 1955, I was enlisted as a staff sergeant in the Marine Corps Reserve and presently am serving in that rank in an Active Reserve Unit.

My question is: Will I, if I stay in the Marine Corps Reserve, retire as a CWO or not?

SSgt. Walter R. Gardner
11324 Waller Road

Tacoma 44, Wash.

● Separation and Retirement Branch, HQMC, answered your question as follows:

"The Act of June 29, 1948 (c.708, 62 Stat. 1087; 34 U.S.C.440i and 440j), as amended, authorizes retired pay upon application by any person who, upon

attaining or having attained the age of 60 years, has performed satisfactory Federal service in the status of a commissioned officer, or enlisted person in the Army of the United States or the Air Force of the United States, including the respective reserve components thereof; and also including the federally recognized National Guard prior to 1933; the United States Navy, including the reserve components thereof; or the United States Coast Guard, including the reserve components thereof; and has completed an aggregate of 20 or more years of such satisfactory service in any or all of the aforesaid services.

"Section 303 of the Act states in part that any person granted retired pay pursuant to the provisions of Title III of the Act shall receive such pay at an annual rate equal to 2½ per centum of the active duty annual base and longevity pay which he would receive if serving, at the time granted such pay, on active duty in the highest grade, temporary or permanent, satisfactorily held by him during his entire period of service, multiplied by a number equal to the number of years and any fraction thereof (on the basis of 360 days per year.)

"The Comptroller General of the United States has held that a member of the National Guard retired under the provisions of Title III of the Act of June 29, 1948, which grants to cer-

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 76)

ANSWERS TO CORPS QUIZ ON PAGE 13.

1. (c); 2. (b); 3. (c); 4. (a);
5. (c); 6. (c); 7. (b); 8. (b);
9. (a); 10. (b).



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BIG RED

[continued from page 39]

Red Andrews, former Marine tech sergeant, representative to the Oklahoma legislature and sports promoter in the city, opened the doors of his wrestling emporium to the distinguished native sons.

Saturday—the third day—highlighted Big Red's homecoming. It was Loyalty Day throughout the nation, an occasion for patriotic parading to which Oklahoma City did not take exception. Platoon 218 (reinforced) led the marchers.

Oklahomans are imbued with a quiet pride in their state that is as deep as the self-esteem usually attributed to Texans. When Woolum quit counting cadence as the platoon swung down Broadway, it was difficult to tell which

was prouder—the Marines or the crowds along the downtown line of march.

It was the first time a large group of Marines had ever been turned out in Oklahoma City—with or without dress blues. The Marines were resplendent in blue and white and scarlet, but most important, they were Oklahomans, and that was the crowd's biggest thrill.

By the time the parade ended, the Big Red men should have had holes in the middle of their backs from three days of admiring stares wherever they went—but they didn't. In fact, they seemed to endure being on display with an ample amount of relish.

A formal dance at the Oklahoma Biltmore Saturday night was to be the windup of Big Red's welcome but most of the Marines jumped the gun; less than half of them attended. After the parade, the out-of-townners scattered to

Tulsa, Enid, Broken Arrow, Apache, Hominy, Bristow and a couple dozen other places across the state and personal plans which had been brewing since boot camp, went into effect. It's a long way from Oklahoma to the Second Infantry Training Regiment at Camp Pendleton, California, where they were to report for duty, and time was shrinking. They made the most of it. Private Jesse R. Hames, of Oklahoma City, took the former Carol Collins as his bride in a ceremony at the First Christian Church on Sunday night.

Carrot-topped Pvt. Hume said he thought a couple more Two-eighteen Marines were thinking about marriage but he wasn't sure.

Sgt. Woolum had some plans, too. "My wife and I are going to the movies," he said. "Then I'm going to take my son fishing." **END**

ENGINEER SCHOOL

[continued from page 21]

as part of their training. Basic construction, principles of Diesel engines and the fundamentals of electricity are part of the courses prepared by the Institute to augment the training program.

In addition to training Marine Corps personnel, the Engineer School Battal-

ion is training some Korean Army personnel. The language barrier has slowed their progress to some extent, but all instructors say they are excellent students. The Koreans have only two complaints. They wish the courses were longer and that the Marines would quit feeding them so much rice since they have become accustomed to American food.

Future plans call for the lengthening of as many courses as possible. The

instructors are emphatic in their statements that only practice and more practice can make a good engineer and that extended courses would greatly benefit the students. For this reason, classroom instruction has been kept to a minimum in order to give as much practical work as possible. The engineer units getting the school-trained personnel have praised the training center for its thoroughness. In turn, such units as the 2nd Engineer Battalion have begun their own schools in demolitions and camouflage that help teach division personnel from the combat units.

The handouts and training given Marines at the schools are paying off in more ways than one. In essence, each school-trained engineer acts as an instructor when he returns to his own unit, helping the men under him who have less experience.

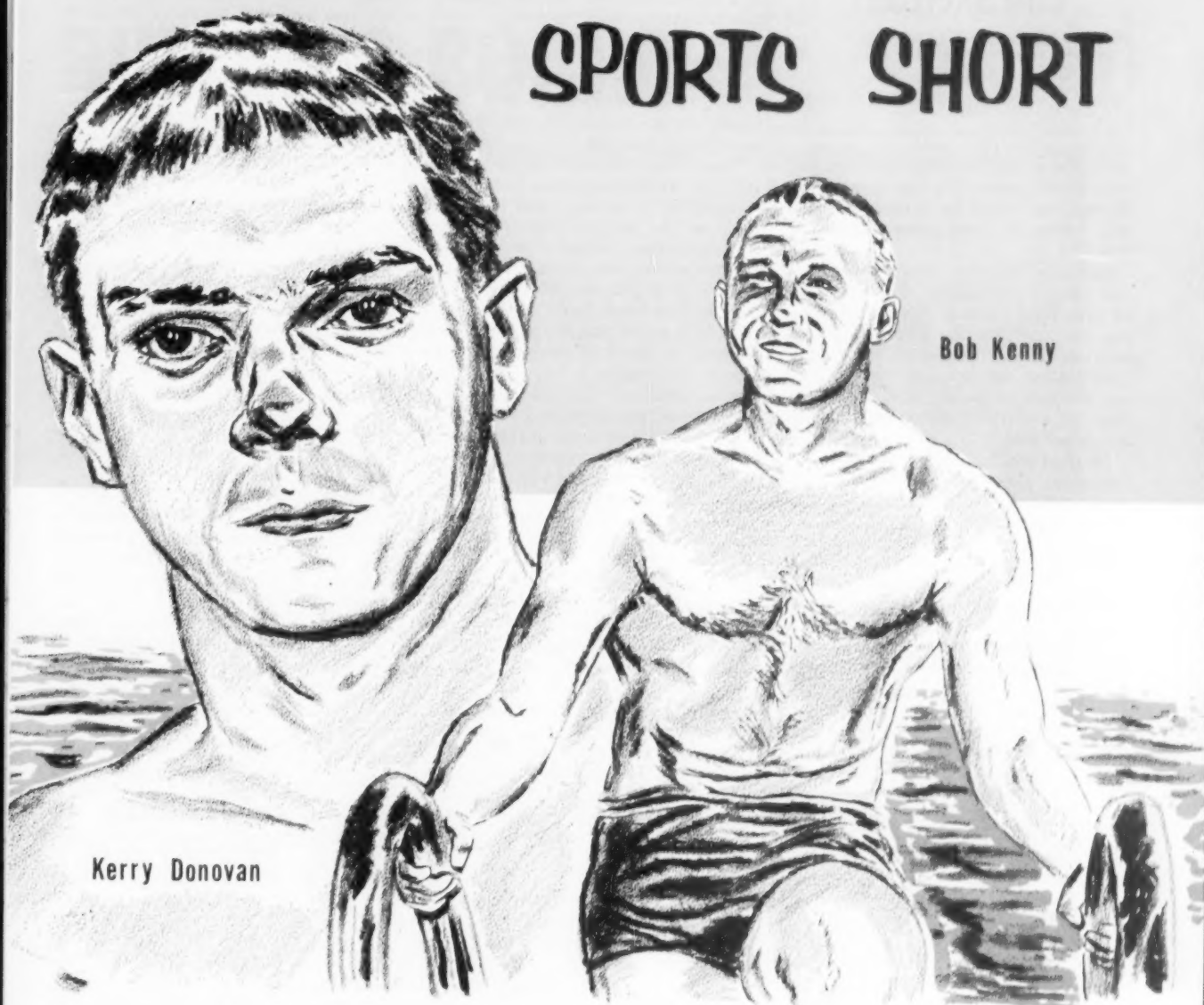
It's not a soft course nor a soft life. It takes muscles and brains to be a good engineer and in combat an engineer lays it on the line like any infantryman. Marines who were in Korea remember the Treadway span put in the pass by the engineers which enabled the First Division to get out of the Chosin Reservoir. They also remember the roads built, mines cleared and the evac airstrips at Hagaru and Koto-ri.

Water and showers were available whenever the division came out of line, and there were temporary camps sporting bug-tight mess halls and movies. In peacetime operations, such as the annual West and East coast maneuvers, the engineers are on hand, as always.

One platoon sergeant stated emphatically, "Buddy, when you need 'em—they're there—and they're good!" **END**



SPORTS SHORT



Kerry Donovan

Bob Kenny

AQUATIC STARS, Second Lieutenant Kerry M. Donovan and Corporal Robert R. Kenny, are setting their sights on the All-Marine Swimming and Diving Championship at El Toro, Calif., and then the 1956 Olympics. The two Marines will also be formidable contenders in the Olympic trials scheduled for Detroit, Mich., in August.

Lieut. Donovan was a member of the 1955 Yale University swim team that set the world's record in the 400-yard freestyle relays in 3:21.3. A second member of that championship relay team may also compete in the All-Marine championship. Hendrick "Sandy" Gideonse, the 1955 National AAU 100-

meter freestyle champion, is a member of the Platoon Leaders' Course at Yale and may report for active duty in time for the All-Marine meet at El Toro. Gideonse was also a member of last year's National AAU championship 400-meter medley relay team which set a new AAU mark of 4:28.6.

A three-time college All-American and twice selected for the AAU All-American squad, Donovan set National prep school and National college freshman records in the 50- and 100-yard freestyle events. His best time in the 100-yard freestyle is 49.9, less than a second off the world's record.

Corp. Robert R. Kenny sparked his high school team to two consecutive

national high school championships while breaking several New York City records. In 1951, Kenny set a National AAU mark in the 300-meter individual medley, then went on a record-breaking spree at Florida State University, setting new meet and pool marks in the 200-yard butterfly and the 150-yard individual medley and other events. While stationed in Hawaii, the Marine corporal came under the tutelage of Soichi Sakamoto, swimming coach at the University of Hawaii. Kenny's background of expert coaching, plus his previous experience in Marine Corps competition, should prepare him to compete with the world's top swimmers.

Sgt. David B. Biesel

GUN FACTORY

[continued from page 48]

NCO's maintain administrative liaison with Headquarters Platoon at the Gun Factory, in regard to Marine patients who belong to their parent organization.

Barracks billeting facilities, chow, and morale throughout the command of Col. Piper, former Nicaragua Marine, are excellent. Even at times when men are pulled for annual rifle range qualification, which causes the remaining Marines to stand guard duty at a four-on and twelve-off pace, audible gripes are few.

Married enlisted men assigned to the command aren't so fortunate as the single ones, in terms of housing. Quarters on the post, except in the case of Mash, are nonexistent. However, at a premium, apartments and houses are to be had in Washington, Maryland and Virginia, adjacent to the confines of the command at large.

Due to lack of space at some outposts, outdoor recreational facilities are

at a minimum. There are no expansive baseball diamonds or football gridirons, but the men manage to keep busy with organized intramural softball and basketball leagues. Indoor sports, including bowling, billiards and table tennis, attract plenty of participation by off-duty Marines.

Then, there's the famous "D.C." liberty, for which many men motor hundreds of miles on week ends from stations as far away as the Carolinas. For sightseeing purposes, the Nation's Capital offers such landmarks as the Lincoln and Jefferson Memorials and the towering Washington Monument, a trio of favorite tourist sites. Mount Vernon, the home of George Washington, is in Virginia, a few miles South of the District of Columbia.

For those who prefer light entertainment, night clubs book "name" entertainers; prices are moderate.

The liberty hound who goes for sports may watch the Washington Nationals of the American Baseball League or the grid games of the Redskins.

Recreational facilities for Marines at the Gun Factory include a swimming pool and several tennis courts. A cabin cruiser, the *Catherine*, is available to Marines, their families and guests from

May to September. Sailing dinghies are also available for those who suitably demonstrate their ability to handle them.

Directly in front of the Gun Factory barracks is a well-kept park area, framed by cooling shade trees. Ancient cannon and other souvenirs of wars gone by add distinction to the landscaped grounds. The park and barracks are within sight of the famous archway of the Eighth and M Street gate, where picked men of Col. Piper's unit proudly stand guard. Plans for the Main Gate were approved as early as 1804 by Robert Smith, then Secretary of the Navy. Suggestions for the design and building materials to be used were proffered by B. H. Latrobe, architect and skilled engineer. The four large, imposing pillars which support the structure were duplicated in the design for the basement of the Capitol, also planned by Latrobe.

Marine Barracks, U. S. Naval Activities, Washington, is indeed a complex command. But, a visitor on an escorted trip through its area of responsibility—and that is the **ONLY** way such a trip could be taken—would find Marines devotedly guarding their assigned posts, just as their forebears did more than 150 years ago. **END**



BULLETIN BOARD

BULLETIN BOARD is Leatherneck's interpretation of information released by Headquarters Marine Corps and other sources. Items on these pages are not to be considered official.

REVISIONS IN THE SAVINGS DEPOSIT PROGRAM, now applicable to Navy enlisted under SecNav Notice 7220, will be available to Marine Corps personnel after the publication of the revised Chapter 4 to NavCompt Manual, Vol. 4, which will consolidate Navy and Marine Corps disbursing procedures.

OUTLINE OF THE SAVINGS DEPOSIT PROGRAM . . . Enlisted personnel of the Navy and Marine Corps may open an account in a savings program which pays four percent interest on deposits, with principal and interest guaranteed by the Government. Deposits with accrued interest are normally repaid upon first extension of enlistment, discharge, or release from active duty. Deposits and accumulated interest may be redeposited upon first extension of enlistment or upon reenlistment within three months from last discharge. Deposits are not available to satisfy an indebtedness to the Government.

PREVIOUS OBJECTIONS . . . Formerly, savings deposits were forfeited upon desertion and deposits could not be withdrawn before expiration of the enlistment.

OBJECTIONS REMOVED . . . Under present law, deposits are not forfeited on desertion. In addition, regulations now provide that deposits may be repaid with interest when, in an emergency as approved by the man's C.O., the health and welfare of the depositor or his dependents may be jeopardized if funds on deposit are not withdrawn.

PRESENT OBJECTIONS . . . Disbursing procedures now in effect have caused resistance to the savings program by both enlisted personnel wishing to make deposits and disbursing personnel. Main reason is that when a depositor wished to make a deposit, he had to fill out the necessary forms each time.

REMEDY FOR PRESENT OBJECTIONS. . . Changes to NavCompt Manual made by SecNav Notice 7220 will permit any enlisted man who has money due to him in his pay record to use a letter request to deposit that money. Furthermore, a single such letter request may provide for continuing monthly deposits without any further action on the man's part. Enlisted personnel are encouraged to take advantage of the opportunity to participate in this worthwhile program authorized by the law specifically for them and to establish for themselves individual systematic savings programs.

NSLI TERM PREMIUMS NEEDLESSLY BEING PAID. . . Approximately 3000 Marines are unnecessarily paying term insurance premiums on their National Service Life Insurance policies. It is always to the Marine's advantage to waive term insurance premiums since dividends never equal the amount of the term premium. Once the waiver is executed, coverage under the NSLI policy continues without cost to the Marine as long as he remains on active duty and for 120 days after separation. After separation, he may continue his insurance protection by resuming premium payments. Waivers may be made at any time on forms available locally.

NO AUTOMATIC ALLOTMENT FOR TERM PREMIUM ADJUSTMENT. . . The Marine Corps Allotment Officer advises that HQMC no longer can administratively increase allotments in payment of premiums on renewed term insurance granted under the NSLI Act of 1940. When a renewal notification is received from the Veterans Administration, it will be transmitted to the Marine, via his C.O., for appropriate action. The letter of transmittal will contain instructions regarding the required action.

TURN PAGE

BULLETIN BOARD (cont.)

NEW CHEVRONS DUE. . . All ranks of Marine enlisted personnel will soon be wearing a new-type chevron on all uniforms. Bigger than the present style, the new chevrons will be 1/2 inch wide compared to the present 5/16 inch stripe. Overall width will be 3 and 5/8 inches. Chevrons will be available only through the Marine Corps supply system which should have the chevrons for distribution about August 1, 1956.

HIGHER STANDARDS FOR REENLISTMENT . . . MCO Order 1133.1A sets up procedures to be followed regarding the recommendation or non-recommendation of Marines for reenlistment.
ACTION: C. O.'s will examine all enlisted personnel, Regular and Reserve (including Reservists on inactive duty), due for expiration of enlistment or release from active duty (except active duty for training) four to six months prior to their scheduled date of separation and determine whether or not they meet Marine Corps Reenlistment standards.

REENLISTMENT STANDARDS:

- a. Regular and Reserve Marines, sergeant or below, who, during their current enlistment or their current tour of extended active duty, fail to maintain an average proficiency marking of 3 or better, and an average conduct marking of 4 or better, do not meet minimum standards and are not eligible for reenlistment, unless a waiver is granted by CMC (Code DP).
- b. Marines in any grade in one or more of the following categories, are, as a general rule, below the standards for Marines. C.O.'s may use their own discretion in recommending or not recommending for reenlistment.
 1. Marine has record of numerous offenses (three or more non-judicial punishments and/or two or more courts-martial, or combinations thereof).
 2. Marine has not demonstrated leadership qualities necessary for further advancement in the Marine Corps.
 3. Marine has given clear evidence of possessing habits or traits of character similar to, but to a lesser degree, than set forth in MCM 10277.2a, c and d.

Staff NCOs up for reenlistments will be considered with the additional criteria in mind.

1. They must be considered capable of filling a highly responsible, thoroughly honorable and completely trusted position.
2. They must be ready to assume full responsibility.
3. Staff NCOs must have demonstrated by performance their high, professional competence.
4. The traditionally high standards of the Marine Corps can only be maintained by the efforts of all C. O.'s to eliminate those who cannot—or will not—measure up.

ACTION REQUIRED AFTER DETERMINATION IS MADE. . . .

a. Marines not recommended will have the reasons explained to them and recorded in their SRBs. Probationary warnings may be given with final decision withheld until a later date.

b. Marines recommended will be encouraged to reenlist in accordance with existing reenlistment programs. Those who decide not to reenlist will be encouraged to join an Organized Reserve Unit.

REVIEW: Should a Marine feel he has been unjustly denied the privilege of reenlisting, he may request review of his case by the Commandant of the Marine Corps (Code DP).

MILITARY OBLIGATION EFFECT: The military obligation of six- or eight-year obligors who are not recommended for reenlistment is NOT affected. Such Marines will be transferred to or retained in the Marine Corps Reserve in accordance with present directives.



We-the Marines

Edited by
TSgt. Paul C. Curtis



Only the weatherman failed to cooperate when the Drum and Bugle Corps, MB, Washington, D. C.,

made a return visit to Old Fort Henry in Canada. A light steady rain fell throughout most of the day

Photo by TSgt. Edward Barnum, USMC

Good Will Visit

Members of the Marine Corps Drum and Bugle Corps, Marine Barracks, Eighth and Eye Sts., Washington, D. C., recently paid a return visit to Old Fort Henry, Kingston, Ontario, Canada.

For the third consecutive year the Drum and Bugle Corps has participated in good will visits with the Canadians. In 1954, the Marines went to Canada for the purpose of commemorating the Ogdensburg Agreement, a mutual defense pact between the United States and our northern neighbors. Last year, the Old Fort Henry Guard came to Washington and helped the Marines celebrate Independence Day. This year it was the Marines' turn to revisit Old Fort Henry.

The trip to Canada climaxed a week of international good will observances

between the United States and Canada. The highlight of the weekend ceremonies was the exchange of national colors by the Marines and the Canadian Guard.

The event was televised by the National Broadcasting Company on its Wide Wide World program. Following the telecast, the Drum and Bugle Corps presented a 15-minute concert and drill exhibition for the spectators.

The visit wasn't all troop and drill, however. The Royal Canadian Electrical and Mechanical Engineers, who were hosts to the Americans, made sure that the Marines received "red carpet" treatment. And as always, when two foreign military units meet, there was an exchange of mementos. The Marines were sporting Canadian Engineers emblems and berets, while the Engineers were outfitted with Marine swagger

sticks and globe and anchor emblems. The visitors presented the enlisted club and Sergeants' Mess with Iwo Jima statuettes. The Canadians, in turn, gave Lieutenant A. D. Beach, The Drum and Bugle Corps Officer in Charge, and Drum Major Philip V. Ziska model 1838 cannons.

The ties that bind the two units together are strong. The Old Fort Henry Guard hold their Honorary Commander, General Lemuel C. Shepherd, Jr., USMC, Ret'd., in high esteem. Since their association with the Corps, they have adopted The Marines' Hymn as their number two march and this Summer, during their appearance in the Queen's Tournament in London, they will march onto the field playing their adopted song.

TSgt. Edward Barnum

Sea Duty

The aircraft carrier *USS Wasp* put to sea recently with perhaps the most unusual crew ever carried aboard a ship of the United States Navy. On board, as the *Wasp* nosed out into the Pacific, were hundreds of women who were making the voyage as honorary members of the ship's complement.

The supplementary crew members were the wives of the *Wasp's* regular crew, the ship's Marine detachment and members of the Marine Attack Squadron 223—an El Toro-based unit scheduled for a tour of sea duty aboard the huge carrier. The voyage was a one-day cruise designed to boost the morale of both sides of the family headquarters.

While the women were temporarily entitled to all the rights and privileges accorded the regular crew, none of the vociferous threats regarding distaff paint-chipping details were carried out. The ladies linked arms with their husbands and promenaded the length of the ship, climbed the numerous levels of the island, and flitted up and down the ladders with endless energy. At dinnertime, they descended into the wardroom and chowlines for a sampling of regular Navy fare.

When air operations were concluded in the afternoon, the *Wasp* came about and steamed for home. Among the

TURN PAGE



Photo by Sgt. James Pieper, USMC

The Marine Corps League's National Commandant, W. D. Webster, presented Commandant Pate with a membership card and an invitation to the League's convention to be held in Miami, Fla., 28 Aug.-1 Sept.



The members of VMA-223 and their wives "fell in" on the flight deck as the *USS Wasp* turned about

and headed for port. The one-day voyage proved to be a morale booster for both sides of the family

Photo by MSgt. H. B. Wells, USMC



Photo by Sgt. A. C. Embrey, USMC
Col. S. M. Charlesworth presented the All-Marine Handball Trophy to Master Sergeant Earl Russell



Photo by TSgt. R. F. Rhoads, Jr.
TSgt. R. F. Rhoads, Jr., of Camp Lejeune, took this winning picture in the Black and White Class

WE—THE MARINES (cont.)

wives who had spent the day at sea there was a better understanding of carrier life and a personal devotion to "their" ship.

TSgt. Robert A. Suhosky

Champs

Handball was invented by the Irish more than a thousand years ago and it's still considered to be one of their national sports. Imported into the U. S. during the early 1800s, the game has never attained the popularity of tennis, bowling or baseball. Still, the adopted sport has attracted more players in the U. S. than anywhere else in the world.

Athletes, especially boxers, have long known that handball is one of the best sports for physical conditioning. Fast workouts can improve timing, coordination, speed and quickening of the eye. They can also result in as much as an eight-pound weight loss during a rugged session.

The First All-Marine Corps Handball Championship was held at the Pentagon's Athletic Center on April 24-28. When the thud of bouncing handballs had ceased and the scores were computed, Master Sergeant Earl L. Russell, a First Marine Aircraft Wing navigator from El Toro, Calif., had beaten a field of 13 other contenders to become the Corps' first handball champ.

Russell and handball took to each other naturally. Three months after he learned the game, in 1939, he had won the Detroit Intermediate Championship

singles. Since then he has accumulated 20 trophies for winning such events as the AAU doubles at Los Angeles and Honolulu, the Pacific Coast Club tournament, and the 11th Naval District Singles Championship. Russell has also competed against the national champ, Jimmy Jacobs, of the Los Angeles Athletic Club, and on one occasion he

helped defeat Jacobs and his partner in a doubles match.

Second, third and fourth place winners of the doubles-elimination tournament, for the best two out of three games, were Majors Arthur W. Latta, Jr., James M. McGee and Harvey W. Gagner, all of HQMC.

Winners of the quarter-final awards



Official U. S. Navy Photo
Marines of the USS Intrepid paraded through the streets of Monaco to help celebrate the April wedding of Grace Kelly and Prince Ranier

were Major Thirl D. Johnson, 12th MCRRD; 1st Lieutenant Richard M. Zotti, MCRD, Parris Island, S. C.; Staff Sergeant John H. Hlubb, MCAS, El Toro, and Sergeant Charles F. Willison, HQMC.

Awards were presented for the Commandant by Colonel Stuart M. Charlesworth, CO, HqBn., HQMC.

MSgt. Paul Sarokin

Photo Contest

The judging for the Marine Corps phase of the Sixth Inter-service Photography Contest was held recently at Marine Barracks, Eighth and Eye Streets, Washington, D. C.

First place in the Black and White Category went to Technical Sergeant Roy F. Rhoads, Jr., currently stationed at Camp Lejeune, N. C. Corporal Norman W. Duscher, MCAS, Navy #990, won the top spot in the Black and White Picture Story Class and Lieutenant James S. Devine, MCRD, San Diego, Calif., submitted the best color transparency.

The contest was judged by Henry Burroughs, of Associated Press Photos, Stan Tretick, United Press Newspictures, and *Leatherneck Magazine's* Photographic Director, Louis Lowery.

Other results of the contest, which was open to all Marines, included Technical Sergeant R. H. Mosier, MCS, Quantico, Va., who took second place in the Black and White Category, and Corporal Jefferson C. White, Cherry Point, N. C., who placed third in that class.

In the Black and White Picture Story Class, only two pictures were selected. Sergeant Harvey L. Flatbush, also of MCAS #990, was runner-up to Corp. Duscher.

Sergeant Paul B. Farrell, of the Second Marine Aircraft Wing, placed second in Color Transparencies while Technical Sergeant Edward R. Wojciechowski, 8th Marine Corps Reserve and Recruitment District, placed third.

All pictures rated Honorable Mention and above by the judges will be entered in the All-Service Photography Contest.

TSgt. Paul C. Curtis

Art Course

The Marine Corps Institute now offers a special course on how to prepare posters and illustrations.

Entitled "Illustrator," the five-lesson course gives the student latitude in dealing with the problems of figures, lettering, perspective, composition and layout. All work is of a practical nature, requiring about 67 hours of study.

MCI also provides a complete set of materials to students who enroll in the course.

END

APRIL CRAZY CAPTION WINNER



SUBMITTED BY
SGT. LOYAL L. LUITEN
MARINE COMMUNICATION DETACH.
USS ELDORADO AGC-11
FPO, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

"She's been that way ever since I got her that wrist watch with the luminous dial."

Here's another chance for readers to dream up their own Crazy Captions. *Leatherneck* will pay \$25 for the craziest caption received before September 1. It's easy. Think up a crazy caption for the cartoon below, print it on the line under the cartoon and fill in your name and complete address. Tear out the cartoon and coupon and mail to *Leatherneck Magazine*, P.O. Box 1918, Washington 13, D.C.

The winning caption will be published in the October issue.



NAME
ADDRESS IN FULL

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BOOKS REVIEWED

Books reviewed on this page can be ordered from LEATHERNECK BOOKSHOP, Box 1918, Washington 13, D. C.



THE 25th MAN as told to Mildred M. Ward. Vantage Press Inc., 120 West 31st Street, New York 1, N. Y.

Price \$3.75

The name, "Ed Morrell," is not too widely known throughout America. Yet the life of this one-time outlaw and his experiences under a sadistic warden at San Quentin Prison formed the plot for Jack London's novel, "Star Rover."

Caught up in his early youth in the battle between the railroad and the farmers, Morrell lived and fought beside some of the notorious bandits in California some 50 years ago. Apprehended and sentenced a number of times, he was finally sentenced to solitary confinement for life at San Quentin. Here, because of a corrupt prison system and revengeful authorities, Morrell lived out a life of horror and pain until finally paroled by the State of California.

While his experience could not exactly be called brain washing, the methods used to get a false confession from the stolid outlaw are reminiscent of those employed by Communists seeking to extract false statements from imprisoned Americans. Lack of food,

physical and mental tortures and the promise of death if the facts were not forthcoming all played a part.

Morrell spent five years in darkness, part of that time in the San Quentin straight jacket which covered him from throat to ankles. The jacket was a device of the warden to break Morrell's body as well as his spirit. Morrell was able to aid in many prison reforms after his release, through crusading to better the lot of prisoners in various prisons.

Allen G. Mainard

MILITARY JUSTICE IN THE ARMED FORCES OF THE UNITED STATES, by Robinson O. Everett, Military Publishing Co., Harrisburg, Pa.

Price \$5.00

Military Justice in the Armed Forces of the United States, by Robinson O. Everett, is a short but thorough non-technical resume of military justice as it exists in the armed forces today, reflecting five years development in the use of the Uniform Code of Military Justice.

The book can be read through in the manner of an interesting article in a

professional magazine. It does not tend to bog down under its own weight like other works heretofore seen on this subject—a fine piece of non-technical writing, in simplified form, of a highly technical subject.

The text is liberally supplied with footnotes, through which the trained lawyer or advanced student can easily verify the exact details of explanations which often appear to be oversimplifications. These explanations are a strong factor in creating its readability.

The book gives a practical working description of military justice on a basic level. It would be a valuable addition to required minimum reading for every career serviceman.

Lieut. Col. L. H. Gridley
Legal Assistance Officer,
HQMC.

FLOOD, by David Dempsey, Ballantine Books, New York.

Price .35¢ (paper back)

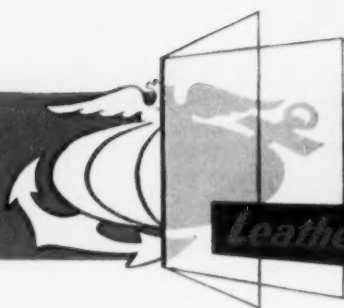
Meteorologists had predicted for August 19, 1955, "possible showers." And for awhile, it appeared that they were right. Then a persistent rainfall drenched the New England and upper Pennsylvania area. Late that evening, the skies burst. What followed within the next few terrifying hours was a deluge of more than six-months rainfall, concentrated within the fury of a few hours.

At dawn, when the rains lifted, 187 dead were counted, damage had broken the half-billion dollar mark, and the area was in the midst of its worst flood disaster.

The human story of how it affected its victims that frightful night was recorded by former *Time* and *New York Times* writer, David Dempsey, who traveled more than 2000 miles getting his story. His detailed and dramatic account of a night of terror and rescue is as absorbing as fiction and, being the truth, is perhaps somewhat even stranger.

Dempsey is no stranger to *Leatherneck* readers. A top Marine combat correspondent during World War II (Roi-Namur, Saipan, Tinian, Iwo Jima) he is co-author of *Uncommon Valor* and *The U. S. Marines on Iwo Jima*.

MSGT. Paul Sarokin



Leatherneck

bookshop

1. OKINAWA: VICTORY IN THE PACIFIC. The final volume in the series of 15 official monographs describing the part of the Marine Corps in the South Pacific. Contains 47 maps and charts with more than a hundred photographs.

Discount Price \$4.95

2. RECKLESS, PRIDE OF THE MARINES by Andrew Geer. The true story of the gallant horse who braved gunfire to bring ammunition to the Marines on the Korean front, written by the author of *The New Breed*.

Discount Price \$3.00

3. USMC OPERATIONS IN KOREA: INCHON—SEOUL. The second in this proposed series of five volumes covering the Korean War has just been published. This volume completely covers the landing at Inchon and the capture of Seoul, an operation which broke the backbone of the North Korean offensive.

\$2.50

4. USMC OPERATION IN KOREA: THE PUSAN PERIMETER. A detailed account of the 1st Provisional Marine Brigade's action during the initial phase of the Korean conflict.

\$2.00

5. JUDO KATAS. Written by Charles Yerkow, author of the *Modern Judo* series, this book explains for the first time the two fundamental Judo *katas*, or formal exercises in throwing and mat techniques.

Discount Price \$4.25

6. THIS IS WAR! A photo-narrative of the Marines in Korea, authored by *Life* photographer David Douglas Duncan. The majority of these action photos are published for the first time in this book.

Discount Price \$4.25

7. FAMOUS AMERICAN MARINES by Charles Lee Lewis. Biographical sketches of famous Marine Corps heroes from Samuel Nicholas to Roy Stanley Geiger.

Discount Price \$3.20

8. ANDERSONVILLE by MacKinlay Kantor. This best-selling novel of the Civil War relates a story of which neither side is proud. It is the tale of the infamous prison camp in Georgia where Union soldiers died by the thousands.

Discount Price \$4.25

9. THE ANGRY HILLS by Leon Uris. The author of *Battle Cry* presents a novel dealing with intrigue and adventure in Greece during WWII.

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10. COLD STEEL by John Styers. A complete, practical, easy-to-understand study on close combat.

Discount Price \$2.55

11. BATTLE CRY. The best-selling novel by Leon Uris which follows a squad of Marines through their adventures in WWII.

Discount Price \$3.40

12. GUIDEBOOK FOR MARINES. The new fifth edition of the popular Marine reference manual is now available.

\$1.50

13. THE U. S. MARINES AND AMPHIBIOUS WAR. An account of the South Pacific campaigns and how they proved the technique of modern amphibious warfare.

Discount Price \$6.40

14. PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE KOREAN WAR. This 386-page book is profusely illustrated and also contains reports of two former Supreme Allied Commanders in Korea.

Discount Price \$3.40

15. THE NEW BREED by Andrew Geer. A fast-moving account of the U. S. Marines in Korea. Written by a Marine who was an active field officer during the fateful Winter, Spring, and Summer of 1950-51.

Discount Price \$3.00

16. THE RED ARMY TODAY. A comprehensive report on the weapons, tactics, manpower, and intentions of the armies of Russia and her satellite nations.

Discount Price \$3.40

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18. BATTLE STATIONS. A selection of true stories about men in the Second World War drawn from all branches of the Armed Forces.

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19. LAUGHTER IN HELL by Stephen Marek. The rigors and privations of Japanese prison camps is told with grim humor and startling truth.

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A professional course in the art of jujitsu, written by the vice-chairman of the National AAU Judo committee, in three volumes and fully illustrated.

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SOUND OFF

[continued from page 65]

tain members and former members of the reserve components of the armed forces retired pay based on the active-duty pay of the highest grade satisfactorily held by them, is entitled to have his retired pay computed on the active-duty pay of the highest grade satisfactorily held during his entire period of service, even though that grade was held in a service different from that of which he was a member at the time of retirement (30Comp. Gen262).

"On the basis of the foregoing, it is considered that a member of the Marine Corps Reserve would also be entitled to have his retired pay computed on the active-duty pay of the highest grade satisfactorily held, even though that grade was held in a service different from that of which he is a member at the time of retirement."—Ed.



SERVICE STRIPES

Dear Sir:

I recently purchased two officer material-type uniform coats. I would like to know where I could purchase matched service stripes and chevrons for my khaki blouses.

Name withheld by request

● New type chevrons and service stripes, both Summer and Winter, will shortly be available through regular Marine Corps supply channels. Chevrons and service stripes procured through regular supply sources are the only ones authorized to be worn on the uniform. Chevrons and service stripes are not available through Marine Corps Exchanges and those items purchased from civilian sources are not authorized to be worn. See MCM 49008.—Ed.

AIR CREW INSIGNIA

Dear Sir:

Is an officer who has not been designated a Naval Aviation Observer (Tactical) but who is serving as an Artillery Air Observer with an artillery regiment or a Force Troops artillery unit, eligible to be awarded the Air Crew Insignia as prescribed in MCM 20056.4?

His orders to duty involving flying, state that he is assigned to such duty as a "non-crew member." However, the aircraft is, in fact, his battle station. His primary duty is as an Artillery Air Observer, a billet prescribed by the table of organization for his unit. Is he then not a "regular crew member" as defined in the manual?

The only ordnance carried on the OE-2 aircraft in which he ordinarily flies are rockets designed primarily to mark targets for close air strikes, and the sidearms carried by him and the pilot. However, as an air observer, he can direct and control the fires of all the field artillery in the area, as well as whatever naval guns and close support aircraft as may be available. His slow-moving, low-flying aircraft is also a prime target for all available enemy weapons, from small arms to heavy anti-aircraft artillery. Is the OE-2 then not a "combatant aircraft" as defined in the Manual?

Must he be assigned MOS 0805 before he is considered "trained in operational duties and qualified as combat air crewman" as prescribed in MCM 20056.4d?

1st Lieut. D'Wayne Gray
19-B Elm Drive, MCTC
Twentynine Palms, Calif.

● Division of Aviation, HQMC, commented on the points you raised:

"An officer who is serving as an Artillery Air Observer with an artillery regiment or a Force Troops Artillery Unit is not eligible to be awarded the Air Crew Insignia.

"He might be considered a regularly assigned member of the air crew, however, the aircraft in which he is employed does not qualify as combatant aircraft as defined in MCM 20056.1. The OE type aircraft in which the observer is employed is not armed and capable of offensive or defensive operations. For this reason a technical observer thus employed is not considered a combat aircrewman.

"A technical observer may perform observer duties without being assigned MOS 0805. However, before he is eligible for designation as NAO (Tactical), he must be assigned this MOS.

"For information, the air crew insignia is an award as distinguished from a designation. It was originally designed as an award for enlisted personnel who manned guns aboard aircraft. The air crew insignia may now be awarded to commissioned officers, warrant officers, and enlisted personnel who meet the requirements of MCM 20056.4."—Ed.

END



BOOTH

"Just leave it to your old dad to get away from the crowd."

Leatherneck Magazine

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Leica M-1 with Elmar f/3.5 lens \$354. Cash or \$35.40 Down.
Leica M-3 with Summicron f/2.0 lens \$447. Cash or \$44.70 Down.



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Built-in exposure meter and with normal Xenon coated f/2.0 lens in M-X shutter — \$190.00 Cash or \$19.00 Down. Optional: Cutler 35mm coated f/5.6 wide angle lens \$42.50 Cash or \$4.25 Down; Longar 80mm coated f/4.0 telephoto lens \$82.50 Cash or \$8.25 Down. Retina IIIc \$139.50 Cash or \$13.95 Down.



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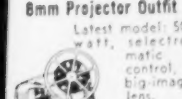
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New 1956 argus C-3 Outfit

C-3 Camera, flash and ever-ready case \$64.50 Cash or \$6.45 Down. Complete 8-unit outfit — with above PLUS famous make photo electric exposure meter; case, chain, hand-stitched gadget bag to hold all — only \$74.50 Cash or \$7.45 Down!

New 1956 Keystone Magna-Scope 8mm Projector Outfit



Latest model: 500 watt, selector-matic control, big-image lens. Complete with case and 30' beaded screen at amazingly low D. F. A. price of only \$77.50 Cash or \$7.75 Down!

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Capri Camera with f/2.5 lens, Keystone Brightbeam 500 watt Projector, 30' screen, 128 page "Keystone Movie Guide," plus your first roll of 8mm Kodachrome film—complete only \$119.50 Cash or \$11.95 Down!

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Complete outfits with Brownie Camera, Brownie Projector, plus 30' beaded screen. With single lens f/2.7 camera \$91.75 Cash or \$9.17 Down. With turret f/1.9 camera including wide angle and telephoto only \$142.25 Cash or \$14.22 Down!



New 1956 argus C-4 Outfits

All-American winner! C-4 Camera with Cintar f/2.8 lens, flash unit and case — complete \$97.50 Cash or \$9.75 Down. Optional (with outfit) Wide Angle or Telephoto lens with case each \$10 Cash or \$1. Down. Argus "300" 35mm Automatic Slide Projector with 30' screen, changer, case — complete \$62.50 Cash or \$6.25 Down.

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Other people's pets,
Marines still seem to favor
Blondes, redheads and brunettes.

Dick Hayman

The Big Change

Just yesterday I was a guy;
A Joe, a plain civilian,
Since I enlisted there's a change,
Why, I could list a million!

My muscles ache, my feet are sore,
So how come I feel greater?
My belly's in, my chest is out,
My shoulders are much straighter.

My talk is earthy now and then,
(It's strictly gyrene flavored),
And some of it is not the kind
My dear old grandma savored.

I'm neat as a pin, inspection here
Is daily S O P,
My mother dear, (if she were here)
Would not believe it's me.

When on a date the girls insist
Marines are tough to handle,
Say for persistence other guys
Can't hold a candle.

I've got my gripes, they list from here
To Tripolitan shores
But what I'm proud to say I like
Is this esprit d'corps!

N. L. Talbert

Of Marines

They came from the towns and the
country,
Of two lands with an ocean between;
One's headgear was camouflaged helmets,
The other, berets of bright green.

They fought side by side through that
Winter
Of cold and of bullets and hell
With the eyes of the free world upon them
And the eyes of the Chinese as well.

But the eyes of the commies were closer,
They peered from behind every stone,
More than ten times was their number,
But, you can't win with numbers alone.

For the men on the road had the spirit
And the kind of courage that stays;
Those in the camouflaged helmets,
And those in the bright green berets.

For days they fought down through the
mountains
Till they finally came to the sea,

Every one of their wounded was with them
For that's how they said it would be.

The world will remember the story
Of Marines in those bitterest days;
The ones in the camouflaged helmets,
And the ones in the bright green berets.
SSgt. John R. Romp

Snuffy

They've changed his name a hundred
times,
And clothes, a dozen more,
From Boston green to Lexington,
To Iwo's sandy shore.
He started off a Minute Man,
In homespun cotton twig,
Then became an Independent
From the Tory and the Whig.

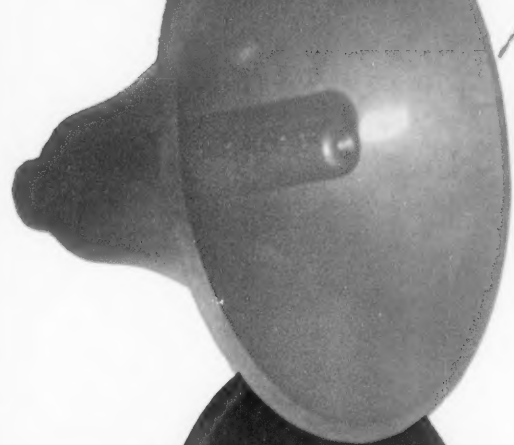
Jack Tar with Jones at English sail,
Or Reb at Shiloh shore,
Rough Rider, tough as Hampshire nail,
But still they changed him more.
From Leatherneck to Devil Dog;
From Sailor to Marine;
From Rampart watch to shipboard log;
From blue, to gray, to green.

He's been the same these many years,
(Despite the things they do!)
But "Change him," is the watchword,
From his barracks hat to shoe!
Now, I won't say they've succeeded,
For it's still the same routine,
And no matter what they call him now,
He's always been *Marine*.

Lieut. James M. Perry
END

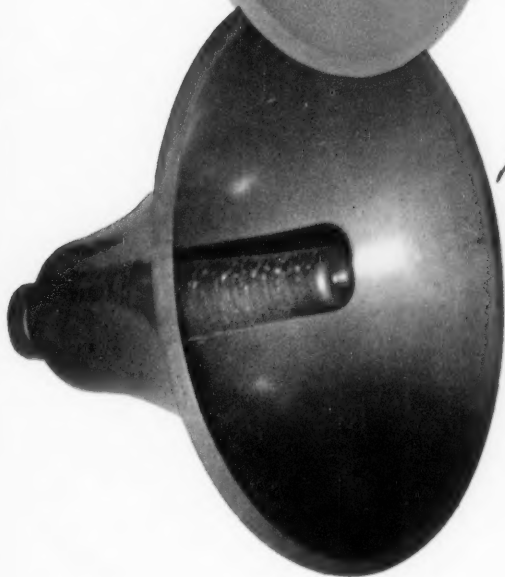


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